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VOL XX NO 286 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

HAIG QUOTES CONGRESS BULLETIN IN ASSEMBLY

TWENTY-FIVE SHOTS IN 15 MINUTES

Trial Of Sergeant Huston Begins

AHMEDABAD, Novr. 30.

The Court-room of the City Magistrate, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, was crowded to overflowing, when the trial commenced this afternoon of Sergeant Huston, who is alleged to have shot dead Inspector Green of the Ahmedabad District Police in the City Police Lines about a month ago.

The accused was brought with handcuffs on and under a strong police guard.

The Magistrate ordered the hand cuffs to be removed.

The accused was defended by Mr. Karbhari of Bombay, who submitted a written application claiming trial as a European British subject, as the accused was a British-born subject. The Magistrate admitted the claim and directed that he would be tried under Chapter 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Kaji Shamsudin, Sub-Inspector of Police, who has filed the complaint against Sergeant Houston, under Sections 302 and 307, I.P.C. deposing said, that there were four sergeants with Inspector Green as their direct head and they all stayed in City Police Lines.

The accused was staying near the bungalow in which Mrs. Green was staying. Mr. Green was staying in that bungalow, before, but at the time of the incident, Mr. Green was taking his meals with other three sergeants, Messrs. Thornburne, Stone and Borrett, who were all staying together. Messrs. Tornburne and Stone were on leave, and had gone outside the City on the day of the incident.

The complainant was in his quarters on the day of the incident at about 1/30 p. m. when he heard shots fired from the quarters where the three sergeants were staying. Complainnant proceeded in that direction but he met Sergeant Borrett running. On the way he told the complainant in Hindustani "Sergeant Houston came to our quarters and entered Inspector Green's room and fired at him. He fired at me also but I concealed myself behind the window whose glasspane was broken to pieces. I have come down running for my life.

POLICE INFORMED

The complainant heard the more shots fired. He and sergeant Borrett proceeded towards the Sergeants' quarters, but three shots were fired at them and they could not proceed further as shots were continuously fired. Sergeant Borrett was panic stricken. He was in plain dress and unarmed. He told Complainant to take him to the District Police Superintendent, as he feared to be shot by Sergeant Houston. Sergeant Borret ran outside the City Police Lines. Complainant followed him. As he was stranger to the place they both proceeded in a motor car to the residence of Inspector Kaikobad and the Deputy Police Superintendent and acquainted them with what had happened in the City Police Lines. They all returned to the City Police Lines where Sergeant Houston was arrested by two constables. Sergeant Houston was bleeding on on his head as one of the constables hit him with a stick as he tried to escape.

ACCUSED HANDCUFFED.

They handcuffed the accused and put him in the lock-up. The accused filthily abused them, as they handcuffed him. In the meantime, the District Police Superintendent had arrived and they all proceeded to the room of Inspector Green who was lying dead on the floor with a bulletwound on his chest which was bleeding. There was nothing in the hands of Green. His smoking pipe was lying nearby. There was a table in the centre of the room, but there was no weapon on it. All drawers of the table were open except one which was locked. On opening the lock they saw in it a revolver and a fully loaded automatic pistol. Outside the City Police Lines two persons were injured and the wind screen of the motor car belonging to Miss Mrudula, daughter of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, which was standing nearby, was hit by a bullet.

In all the complainant heard about 25 shots fired in about 15 minutes. Subsequently they could trace 34 empty and 3 loaded cartridges.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel the accused admitted that he did not see Sergeant Houston firing shots.

The case stands adjourned till to-morrow when Sergeant Borrett will be examined.—A.P.

ORDINANCE POWER FOR VICEROY

READING'S PLEA AT R. T. C.

(R. T. C. SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Nov. 30.

On the resumption of debate on special powers and responsibilities of the Governor-General and Governors, the representatives of Indian States drew attention to the Princes' resolution of last February, and particularly to the necessity of adequate safeguards in the constitution.

Lord Reading said that it was generally agreed that powers must be given to the Governor General to carry out effectively the responsibilities entrusted to him, and that it was absolutely essential that the Viceroy should have the power of issuing ordinances with or without the agreement of ministers in order to enable him to carry out his obligations. With regard to finance, in relation to certification in carrying out the Governor-General's responsibilities. Lord Reading pointed out that it had been suggested that the power might be given to draw on the revenue as necessary.

Provided money was secured, the procedure of certification was not of special importance.

The speaker for the justiceites urged that safeguards must not whittle down central responsibility, in which connection, certain uneasiness existed in India.

The Sikh representative stated that the Sikhs would prefer no advance in Punjab, until communal decision was amended to the satisfaction of minorities.

A similar view was expressed by the Punjab Hindu Spokesman.

The Conference adjourned until 11 a.m. to-morrow, when it is hoped to conclude the discussion.—Reuter.

INDIAN ORDERS TO HUNGARY

Interpellation In Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Alexander Ramsay referred to the purchases of material of Indian Railways in Hungary, suggesting that British preference should be secured.

Mr. A. R. Butler replied that, in accordance with the practice which had frequently been explained in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State was unable to take steps suggested.—Reuter.

FIRING FIRST SHOT IN OTTAWA BATTLE

ABDUR RAHIM, GOUR, MODY AND RANGA IYER AT QUADRANGULAR DUEL

PREACHING SWADESHI AND VOTING FOR BRITISH PREFERENCE!

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

Lobby talks to-day reveal that the chances of Sir Abdur Rahim, carrying a good number of elected members with him in the Ottawa battle are improving. in fact, it was remarked by one member of the official side "Sir Abdur Rahim has become a Congress spokesman here."

The Punjab members, more or less, 'en block' propose to vote against the Ottawa Agreement, and one of them told me that he proposed even to resign from the National Party and join the Independent Party.

PENALISING PEACEFUL PICKETING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

The Legislative Assembly continued further consideration of the Ordinance Bill.

At question time Sir Brojendra Mitter replying to Mr. Bhupat Singh refused to make any statement about Burma until the separation issue was debated and voted in the Burma Council. The Law Member drew attention to the statement made by the Secretary of State on Burma and said that Government while recognising the public interest on the question did not propose to allot a day for discussion in the Assembly.

CONTROL OVER BURMA.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed. Am I to understand that the Government of India have shaken off all their control, responsibility and supervision over Burma and that they are merely watching the decision in the Burma Council.

Sir B. L. Mitter: I do not propose to answer that question.

Mr. Mody: Do the Government of India and the British Government propose to take the attitude as explained by the Secretary of State that Burma's choice will be her own decision on the matter and that future Federal Government will have no right on this matter at all.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

Sir B. L. Mitter:—The Government of India is not in a position to make a statement one way or the other as to what future constitution will be.

Mr. Mody: Will the Round Table Conference have a say on the matter.

Sir B. L. Mitter: That is a matter entirely under the control of His Majesty's Government.

Sir H. S. Gour: Cannot the federating units by contract make a federation and by contract rescind it.

Sir B. L Mitter:—So far as I know constitutional law there is no immutable law of Federation and no two federations are alike. What form the new Federation will take is not known to us.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed asked whether the Government of India had not sent communications to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

"CAN'T DISCLOSE IT."

Sir B. L. Mitter admitted that there had been communications but he was not in a position to disclose them.

Mr. Mody asked whether the Government of India supported the position that Burma, if she chose to enter the Federation, could never get out of it.

Sir B. L. Mitter: That is a matter which will be discussed at the Round Table Conference and when the new constitution is framed.

Mr. Mody: Have the Government of India no opinion on the subject.

Sir B. L. Mitter: Yes. They have.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: What is that?

Sir B. L. Mitter: That I am not going to tell you

Sir Frank Noyce, answering Mr. Jaganath Agarwal, said that Government had already brought to notice of Flying Clubs that they should give preference to Indians for employment when suitably qualified candidates were forthcoming. There were only two aircraft-operating companies now in India namely Tata & Sons Ltd., and the Indian Air Survey and Transport Ltd. Both these firms employed Indians, but the Government of India could not compel them to do so. By the terms of the agreement between the Government and Tata and Sons Ltd., however, the company undertook to employ Indians, when suitably qualified applicants were available.

ORDINANCE BILL

Discussion was resumed on Mr. Jadhav's motion to delete Clause Seven in the Ordinance Bill.

Mr. Seetharama Raju confined his attention to the "vague words" in the Section, and referring to the explanatory paragraph inserted by the Select Committee, he pointed out its meaning that under this explanation what was not an offence under the Section was not an offence under it. This was absurd, and the promotion of Swadeshi and temperance was not safeguarded by the explanation.

IS IT MOLESTING?

Mr. B N. Misra asked if a person, who prostrated before one going to a liquor shop could be considered to have molested him. It was the activity of the police which invited youths to loiter about shops which were picketed. Why then should these inquisitive boys be treated as loiterers and punished? The intention of the person who loitered must be ascertained.

(Continued on page 7.)

BETWEEN OTTAWA AND ORDINANCE

Dr. Gour's Dual Role

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

Ottawa arrows are already being flung by both sides, two liveliest moments of to-day's sittings in the Assembly were caused by them.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and a few others, having decided to join the Government to support the Ottawa Agreement, find it difficult so soon to denounce old comradeship, and for Ordinance Bill debates, unfortunately, require them to take the opposite course. Sir Harisingh Gour felt, therefore, that when the clause penalizing picketing was under discussion, he should protest against it.

FLING AT GOUR

This gave Sir Abdur Rahim a chance to have a fling at the Nationalist leader "You are opposed to peaceful picketing, because you are interested in the cause of Swadeshi and temperance. But may I ask, whether that cause will be more effectively carried out by your giving preference to British goods of all kinds, including ale, beer and strong spirits.

Cheers greeted this statement.

WORDY DUEL

Another occasion for skirmishes arose when Mr. H. P. Mody repeated his opposition to picketing methods and felt that the ordinary law in India on this subject was less strict than the English law. The official benches cheered Mr. Mody.

Mr. Ranga Aiyer commented on this fact whereon Mr. Mody retorted "Has not my friend had an occasion for the similar official applause?

Mr. Ranga Aiyer: "No."

Mr. Mody "Then wait for two days when the Ottawa debate comes on.

The House enjoyed this wordy duel among those who have joined hands in backing the Ottawa Pact.

ALL FORMAL

To-day's proceedings showed a visible effect of the Conference between Party Leaders in the President's Room, as numerous amendments were formally moved and summarily rejected in a good-humoured spirit. This was because the President refused to entertain the plea of depriving the Opposition minority of the right to prolong the fight against the Government legislation, and said that it was for the Party Leaders to control the situation.

Strongest speeches of the day from the popular point of view were made by Sardar Sant Singh and Mr Ranga Aiyer who declared that India was in a 'state of rebellon' and having decided to fight the Alien Government by non-violent method, picketing in every form was most essential to force on the loyalists, the view of the majority of their countrymen.

BIRLA TO INTERVIEW MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, November 30.

Seth Ghanshamdas Birla, President, All-India Anti-Untouchability League left to-day for Bombay en route to Poona. He will interview Mahatma Gandhi on December 2nd and discuss details of uplift work and also the Guruvayur temple entry question. He will preside over the first meeting of the Central Board of the League to be held in Poona on 3rd and 4th December.—A.P.

TOAST "TO LAND WE LIVE IN"

Anderson's Sermon On Terrorism In Bengal

CALCUTTA, November 30.

"No fair-minded man in Bengal would wish to shut his eyes to the fact that the Muslim community, as a whole, stood aloof from the Terrorist movement, and the members of that community are, therefore, rightly exempted from the collective fine recently imposed," said the Governor of Bengal, at the St. Andrews' Day Dinner tonight at the Grand Hotel in proposing the toast of the Viceroy and the land we live in.

It would be wholly wrong to suggest that the Hindu community of the Province as a whole, had given support to, or were in sympathy with terrorism; but what was not open to dispute was that a large number of Hindus, who did not participate in any revolutionary or terrorist acts, had shown a marked disposition to condone their methods. Government could not be blamed for failing to draw a distinction and exempting that particular section from taxes and fines.

FUTURE OF BENGAL

What impressed, His Excellency said, him most in Bengal, was not terrorism, not the problems of constitutional developments, but the problem of the economic and cultural future of the Province.

"Can anyone deny that Bengal has for some time past, been on the down-grade relatively to other Provinces in India? The process had, no doubt, been accelerated by financial stringency and by the political unrest, but the causes lie deeper.

"The problem facing the Government of the future was a problem in the solution of which, I hope, the Government of to-day may be privileged to play some part. This downward movement, where as it seems to me one symptom, if it is not the cause, lies in pouring out an annual flood of youths, inadequately equipped in purely literary education, for whose energies, no legitimate outlet can, in the present disposition of affairs be found either within or without the boundaries of the Province."—A.P.

PLEA OF INSANITY IN ROSS TRIAL

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NAIROBI, November 30.

Evidence in the Ross trial has been concluded. The defence are basing hopes on the plea of insanity.

Numerous witnesses detailed eccentricities in all the members of the Ross family, including his late father.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, general Secretary to the Unity Conference announces that owing to the session of All Parties Muslim Conference which will be held at Lucknow on December 10th and 11th respectively, the dates of the Allahabad Conference have been changed again. The Committee of the Unity Conference now meets on December 12th at 11 a. m. The Unity Conference meets in Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on December 13th at 4-30 p. m. and the All Parties Conference at 12 noon on the following day.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued invitations to forty organisations all over India to send their representatives to the All Parties Conference.—A. P.

NO GOLD BARS SHIPMENT TO AMERICA

British Plea For Suspension Of Payment

LONDON, November 30.

The new British note to Washington is not concerned with the method of payment of the debt instalment, which is not an immediate issue, but designed to convince the United States' Government that, unless the December payment is suspended pending a full review of the War Debts position, consequences to international trade must be so harmful as to outweigh, from America's own view-point the benefit to the United States' budget from the receipt of £30,000,000, which Britain has to pay at the present rates.

In the House of Commons Mr. N. Chamberlain replying to Mr. Lansbury briefly announced that the British note replying to the American debts Note of November 23, was now completed, and will be transmitted to Washington forthwith and published in a few days. Mr. Chamberlain added that there was no foundation for the newspaper report that gold was being shipped to America in connection with the British debt.—Reuter.

NOT TO PAY AMERICA

Motion In French Chamber

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Paris.—M. Marin intends to force an immediate discussion in the Chamber of his motion against paying America, while M. Herriot will oppose the raising of the question of confidence.—Reuter.

£ Looks Up

INDIAN STERLING LOAN RECORDS RISE

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Wednesday. (11 p.m.

There was an optimistic feeling in the London financial market owing to Britain's paying of her liabilities falling due on Thursday.

3-1 2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan opened unchanged at £83-1|2 and soon advanced to £84-1|2. The firm tone was well maintained, and a further rise of 10 shillings was recorded which increased the prices to £85.

REBOUND IN CROSS-RATE

Similarly, there was a sharp rebound in the Sterling-dollar cross-rate. At the opening £ was quoted 3.16-1|2. There was a slight loss after the opening, but later on, a sharp rise was recorded on heavy speculative short covering. Sterling was quoted a little over dollars 3.20.

Owing to improvement in Sterling exchange, the commodity market ruled easy.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market which was due to open 10 points above the previous close opened only at a rise of 5 points and later on gave way and closed at six points below yesterday's close.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a rise of 9 points during the first hour of trading. The opening improvement was lost, and a decline of two points was recorded.

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C R8541

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T R5641

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WANTED—A suitable MATCH for a highly educated Khatri Girl of 23, coming of a very highly respectable and rich family of very advanced views. Recently returned from England, qualified as a doctor. An I. C. S. or I. M. S. or a gentleman of very high social status in life may apply with a copy of a recent Photograph. No caste restrictions. Apply to Box No 1891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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P R 8544

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P R8536

NEW YORK COTTON FORECAST—"Certainty" (Dharna) for Thursday, Friday and Saturday very Strong. Kothari Mansion, 1st Floor, Opp. G. P. O., Fort, Bombay. Weekly report only for up-country Rs. 10.
P R8539

THE MUG'S COTTON FORECASTS—No so-called Calculations', Astrology, Spiritualism dreams, magic, Sadhus or naked fakirs. No bluff or extravagant promises. FIRST FLOOR, Empire Building, 146, Hornby Road 6-30 to 8 p.m.
P R 8529

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for covering C. I. Sheet roof of the King George English School at Dadar, with teak-wood, double battens and Mangalore tiles.
Copies of Tenders, etc. can be had from the Office of the undersigned during office hours.
Messrs. KORA & BHATT,
Architects.
22, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
R8538

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning & Weaving Mills Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, the 17th November, 1932, a dividend for the year, ended 30th June, 1932, at Rs. 60/- (rupees sixty) per share free from Income Tax will be paid on and after Thursday, the 1st December, 1932, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 8th November 1932 on production of their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, dated, 17th November, 1932.
5816

Public Notices

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1932, at 11 A. M. (S. T.)
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th November, 1932.
5884

Lost

POLICY NO W/164359, dated the 2nd February, 1916, for Rs. 15,000 (Rupees Fifteen thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Calcutta branch on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5856

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 915 of 1930
Re: DHANJI alias NARAYENRAO KUVERRAI DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Soparibaug Road, Parel, formerly carrying on business in the name and style of Atmanand Film Laboratory at Love Lane, Byculla, Bombay and now Unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 22nd March, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 29th day of November, 1932
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
5883

Public Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI NASARWANJI KERAWALA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the purchaser the undermentioned immoveable property at Karelwadi AND THAT ALL persons having any right title or interest in the said immoveable property or any claim thereto, or in to or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, maintenance, residence, charge, lease, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever, ARE REQUESTED TO make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at N. M. WADIA BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, within 14 days from the date thereof, failing which, the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED PROPERTY
All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old Nos. 45, 45, 45, 45, Collector's New No. 287, Old Survey 111 and New Survey 8102 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2191 of the Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenements or buildings, standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4081 and Street No. 3, all which premises are situate, lying and being at Karelwadi in Charni Oart, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay and in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the private road called Merwanpura, on or towards the West by the property of Nakohda Amin Rogay, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Daruwalla, and on or towards the South by the property of Jamshedji Governor.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1932.
J. S. KATPITIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5830

Legal Notices

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

PAUPER PETITION O 2 OF 1932

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the properties and credits of Bai GANGUBAI, widow of the late Parbhoonas Laxman, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Kamathipura, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
Bai NARMADABAI, widow of the late Narayan Piraji Tota, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamathipura 9th lane in the house of the late Gangubai, the deceased abovenamed without the Fort of Bombay Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-second day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 22nd day of November 1932.
Messrs. VAIDYA & JOGLEKAR
Petitioner's Attorneys for a Pauper.
5882

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES GONDA CHEEZE, LADY'S HATS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ORGAN, FILING CABINETS, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (To-morrow) FRIDAY, the 2nd inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
On account of the Concerned:—
10 cases Gonda Cheeze.
22 Lady's Hats.
By order of the parties concerned:—
A European gentleman's furniture such as dining talbes, chairs, sideboard, records, organ, cupboards, bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, lady's dressing tables, show cases, sofa, writing tables, filing cabinets, bath tub washhand basin teapoys palm stands, brass-pots, crockery, glassware, books, cane furniture, meat safe, pictures, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,200 BALES COTTON. (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).
Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Simplex Mills, Clerke Road, Jacob Circle:—
On account of the concerned:
About 2,200 bales cotton such as American, Sind-American, Punjab-American, Hubli Kumpta, Bhagalkote and others (damaged by fire and water).
The above bales will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of teak and blackwood furniture made to order, tilting Chesterfield suits, American Sonora Cabinet gramophone, Show cases, Drawing room cabinets, Wardrobe, Singer machine, Electric figure lamps, Fire proof safe, Persian and woollen carpets, folding dining table and chairs, Glassware etc.
VORA & CO.,

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Zowie! Cowboys turn an entire kingdom topsy-turvy!
TOM MIX
AND HIS WONDER HORSE
TONY
IN
"MY PAL THE KING"

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE GREAT THRILLER
"THE MAN FROM CHICAGO"
WITH
BERNARD NEDELL
AUSTIN TREVOR.

THE EMPRESS

6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE MOST INSPIRING SPECTACLE OF ALL TIMES!
'THE KING OF KINGS'
(Synchronised with Sound & Music)

THE PALACE

Near Byculla Rly. Station
6-30, 10 p.m. and Thurs. 4 p.m.
COLUMBIA'S MYSTERY DRAMA
SOLDIERS & WOMEN

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	31 Dec	4 Dec.
Hakone Maru x Ginyo	10500	.....	@12 Dec
Maru Iaso	9000	1 Dec	14 Dec
Maru Suwa	3159	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Maru *Tokushima Maru Fushim	11000	....	@27 Dec.
Maru x Kaga	5976	19 Dec.	31 Dec.
Maru	11000	.....	@10 Jan.
	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Dec.	24 Dec.
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Dec	7 Jan

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

	Single £	Return £
First	35	50
Second	22	40
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INDIAN STUDENT travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent reduction on Single and per cent reduction on Return 3rd Class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.
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REGULAR SERVICE
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Steamer.	Arrival	Departure
Sourabaya Maru	23rd Nov,	7th Dec.
Fuku ,,	3rd Dec.	16th ,,
Paris ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun ,,	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hague ,,	9th Jan.	21st ,,

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"BABY"

A Two Hour Marathi Play by Mr. S. N. Bendhe.
At Bombay Theatre
Every WEDNESDAY THURSDAY at 6-15 and
SATURDAY at 3-15 And 6-15 and Sunday Morning 10
featuring
Miss GIRIJA KELEKAR
Tickets at Cinema Rates.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

November 30
Jalavihar Onemosry Rangoon.
Fazer Bredoi, Bangkok.
City of Simla McMillan Karachi.
Ensign, Besle, Bhavnagar.
City of Kimberly, Jones, New York.

DEPARTURES

December 1.
Vasna, Partridge, Busrah.
Ranchi, Brooks, Shanghai.
DUELING.
November 30.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Ranchi for Shanghai.
Steamer Weissenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS

S.S. Ranchi:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English Mail steamer, Ranchi, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (5 p.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo, a general cargo and 255 passengers and hence she will sail at (9 p.m.) for China and Japan on the same day.
S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavihar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.
S.S. Fazer:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Fazer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.
S.S. City of Kimberley:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Kimberley, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.
S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, will sail to-day for Busrah with mails & general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, November 30.

S.S. Dalgoma for Dunkirk:—1330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw B. Cursondas and Co.; 330 bales cotton raw A. Poddar and Co. 619 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For London:—2960 bags groundnut oil cakes H. A. K. Oomerbhoy; 1305 bags groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 5 bales woolraw C. Lister and Co.; 30 bales cotton carpets R. Meherbhai.
For Havre:—1144 bags myrabolam P. Mathuradas and Co.
For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton-yarn A. H Diab.
For Alexandretta:—49 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Beyrouth:—24 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
S.S. Castalla for Liverpool:—200 bdle. deer horns J. M. Rahimtoola; 17 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 14 bales wool raw D. Sasson and Co.
For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw B. Cursondas and Co.
S.S. Rotenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly Indian Produce and Export Co.; 145 bags linseed oil cakes M. Hoosen and Sons; 1 pat Palma Rosa Oil M. Bhuta and Co.; 3 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer.
For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly V. P. Maskai; 132 drms. groundnut oil Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.; 55 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export and Co.
For Rotterdam:—1360 bags linseed oil cakes and 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.
S.S. Ruhr for Ratterdom:—2005 bags linseed oil cakes H. Rawji and Co.; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings, Ltd.
S.S. Fager for Melbourne:—616 bags myrabollams J. Moolchand and Co.
S.S. President Harrison for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.; 245 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.; 303 bags linseed K. Devchand and Co.; 10 bales gum olibanum E. Valimahmed and Co.
For Boston:—150 bags old hickers N. A. Geria and Sons.

For New York:—78 bales goat skin Shamji Mal; 42 bags gandhg. drug K. Nanchand; 33 bales numdas Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 140 bags gum karaya N. Moolji and Co.; 51 bdle. rugs B. Lawrie and Co.; 67 bags niger seed; S. Khekay and Co.; 7 bales animal skin National City Bank of New York.
For Jaffa:—23 bales cotton yarn R. Shantilal and Co.
For Lornaca:—7 bales cotton yarn R. Shantilal and Co.
S.S. Moncaleiri for Trieste:—550 bales cottonraw Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—40 bags gum olibanum E. Valimahmad and Co.
For Fimne:—63 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S.S. Copodimonte for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.; 52 bags cassia D. Pershram; 60 bags linseed Amin and Sons;
For Piroens:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.
For Marseilles:—300 bags groundnuts M. Bhuta and Co.; 1300 bags groundnut seed and 1400 bags castorseed Birla Bros.
S.S. Sourabaya Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—195 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw S. R. Tusham and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd., M. Jivraj and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, November 30.

S.S. Jalajyoti, agents S. S. N. and Co., from Calcutta:—7220 bags rice; 25 bales straw boards; 390 pkgs. brassware; 78 cases elect. fans; 735 bales gunnies; 237 bales B. twills; 115 bales H. cloth; 520 bales jute twine.
From Colombo:—1182 drms. cocoanut oil; 116 cases tea.
From Alleppey:—842 bags dry ginger; 372 bags copra; 52 bags turmeric.

From Cochin:—61 bdle. mats; 665 bdle. coir yarn; 995 bdle. coir ropes; 16 bdle. dry ginger; 47 bdle. bamboo mats.

S.S. Baroda, agents M. M. and Co., from Mohmerah:—84 bdle. attari; 23 bdle. salted skins.
From Bushire:—15 bags gum; 84 bags raisin; 154 bags almonds; 93 bags almond kernels; 34 bags p. sends; 49 bales cotton.

From B'Abbas:—173 bags dates; 49 bags raisin.
From Muscat:—1282 bags dates; 2 bdle. specie 1 cover I.g.c. notes.

From Bahrein:—4 tins gold and gold coins; 3 tins pearls.
From Dubai:—10 tins pearls; 2 tins specie; 3 tins gold.
From Mangrole:—1 pkt. specie.
From Verawal:—1 pkt. specie.
From Karachi:—10 cases salted fish.

S.S. Strathnaird, agents M. M. and Co., from London:—55 kgs. borax; 20 cases borci acid; 24 cases ovaltine; 44 cases cigarettes; 24 cases paper; 50 cases nails; 50 cases ale; 100 cases fruit; salt; 71 cases haddocks; 25 cases grapes; 23 cases butter; 23 cases castor oil; 50 cases wine.

From Dunkirk:—500 kgs4 borax.
From Bordeaux:—45 cases brandy.

From Taragona:—410 bags almonds.
From Basle:—22 cases silk yarn; 62 drms. aniline colour.
From Marseilles:—145 cases vermouth; 240 cases brandy; 75 cases soap; 75 cases grapes; 178 cases p. roots; 60 cases castor oil.
From Port Said:—50 bales cotton.
From Aden:—1 box specie.

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THE LAKSHMI

Insurance Company Ltd.

Founded by the Late L. LAJPAT RAI & Pt. MOTILAL NEHRU

And Sixth in India in the Sixth Year

FIRSTLY—Because as an Indian it is your duty to patronize a purely Nationalist Life Office.

SECONDLY—Because IT HAS BROKEN THE WORLD RECORD by declaring handsome bonuses at such an early age (Rs. 72/- per 1,000 on Whole Life and Rs. 60/- per 1,000 on Endowment for the quadrennium ending 30-4-1932)

THIRDLY—Because the progress of the Lakshmi has been phenominal in as much as it is has written a business of Rs. 42,500,000 in 8 years—AN ALL INDIA RECORD and

FOURTHLY—Because your monies are safer in the Lakshmi than anywhere else and it gives you the maximum value at moderate rates.

Please see and Read What Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M. A., A. I. A., the well known Indian Actuary says in his Second Valuation Report dated 18th Oct. 1932

"Even at this Valuation it would have been possible for me to arrive at a Larger Surplus by reducing the strength of the Valuation basis, but I have never been so glad in my career as when I came to know the wishes of your directors about paying attention to strength rather than to spectacular results"

For Particulars please apply to. RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, Bombay Branch, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort Bombay

Telephone 21109.

FALL IN FOREIGN TRADE OF BOMBAY

Due To Reduced Shipments Of Gold & Silver

The Collector of Customs, Bombay has issued the following monthly review of the Foreign Trade of Bombay for the month of October 1932:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of October 1932 amounted to Rs. 10.45 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 4.86 crores or nearly 32 per cent, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, but an increase of Rs. 2.24 crores or over 27 per cent. as compared with the figures for the same month of the year 1930. The fall of Rs. 4.86 crores is almost entirely due to reduced shipments of gold, arrivals gold and silver and shipments of merchandise and silver also showed decreases. Imports of merchandise, however, showed an improvement.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.84 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 32.07 lakhs or 9 per cent. over the figures for October 1931 and of Rs 14.80 lakhs, or 4 per cent over those for October, 1930.

The increase of Rs. 32.07 lakhs is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods (plus nearly 14-3/4 million yards and plus Rs. 19.57 lakhs), silk, raw and manufactures (plus Rs. 15.19 lakhs), sugar (plus 6,180 tons and plus Rs. 6.16 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (Plus 1|2 million lb. and plus Rs. 4.65 lakhs), artificial silk piece-goods (plus over 2 3|4 million yards and plus Rs. 4.44 lakhs) wool manufactures (plus 4.20 lakhs), motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts thereof (plus Rs. 3.61 lakhs) and kerosene oil (plus over 1 million gallons and plus Rs. 2.53 lakhs).

On the other hand there were noticeable decreases in the imports of aniline dyes (—Rs. 10.96 lakhs, metals etc., iron steel (—Rs 4.20 lakhs), machinery and mill work (—Rs. 3.35 lakhs) and tea (—Rs. 3.09 lakhs) Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 7.67 lakhs as against Rs. 29.08 lakhs and Rs. 17.06 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 19,000 only as against Rs. 23.3 lakhs and Rs. 7.04 lakhs respectively during October 1931 and 1930.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,22,42,016 (of which Rs. 20,90,954 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 94,62,769 in October, 1931 and Rs. 1,37,22,738 in September 1932.

EXPORT OF INDIAN PRODUCE.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 1.51 crore, showing a fall of Rs. 41.26 lakhs or nearly 22 per cent as compared with the figures for October 1931 and of Rs. 2.17 crores or 59 per cent as compared with those for October 1930. The fall of Rs. 41.26 lakhs is due to smaller shipments of most of the principal articles, the more important among them being cotton manufactures (— Rs. 8.02 lakhs), cotton twist and varn (— over 1 million lb. and —Rs. 7.96 lakhs) grain, pulse and flour (—5, 455 tons and — Rs. 5.57 lakhs) seds (—4.691 tons and — Rs. 5.32 lakhs), and raw cotton (—3,522 tons and —Rs. 3.15 lakhs). Exports of gold amounted to Rs 4.87 crores as against Rs. 8.93 crores in October 1931 and nil in October 1930 and those of silver to Rs. 1.23 lakhs as against Rs 11.69 lakhs and Rs. 29.52 lakhs respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 15.21 lakhs and Rs. 15.94 lakhs to Rs. 14.37 lakhs as compared with figures for October 1931 and 1930 respectively

IN FIRST SEVEN MONTHS.

The trade statistics for the first seven months of the current financial year 1932-33 show an improvement of Rs. 1.37 crore or 4 per cent in imports as compared with figures for the corresponding period of the year 1931-32 but a decline of Rs. 11.82 crores or nearly 26 per cent as compared with those for the same period of 1930-31. In exports, however they show an advance of Rs 10.53 crores or nearly 32 per cent and of Rs. 7.85 crores or nearly 22 per cent respectively, as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the years 1931-32 and 1930-31. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 56.63 lakhs and Rs 7.48 crores to Rs. 45.25 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 92.11 lakhs and Rs. 4.43 crores to Rs. 86.4 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise show an improvement of Rs. 2.85 crores as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1931-32 and of Rs. 10.94 lakhs as compared with those for the same period of 1930.31.

The improvement of Rs. 2.85 crores is attributable chiefly to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods (plus nearly 97 1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 1.62 crore), raw cotton (plus 16.242 tons and plus Rs. 97.26 lakhs), raw silk (plus 37.21 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus over 4 1/2 million lb. and plus 33.86 lakhs), silk manufactures (plus 33.37 lakhs) wool manufactures (plus Rs. 24.00 lakhs), kerosene oil (plus 4 3/4 million gallons and plus Rs. 21.49 lakhs) and artificial silk piece-goods (plus over 14 1/2 million yards and plus Rs. 18.34 lakhs) on the other hand imports of metal etc-iron and steel decreased by Rs. 37.63 lakhs, those of motor cars including motor wagons cycles and parts thereof by Rs. 30.81 lakhs and those aniline dyes by Rs. 15.46 lakhs.

GOLD EXPORTS.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 32.22 crores as against Rs. 10.58 crores and Rs. 4.364 only and those of silver to Rs. 10.57 lakhs against Rs. 1.17 crore and Rs. 1.61 crore respectively during the same period of 1931-32 and 1930-31. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 10.42 crores as against Rs. 19.65 crores and Rs. 32.41 crores respectively. The fall of Rs. 9.23 crores from the figures for the corresponding period of 1931-32 is attributable to smaller shipments of most of the principal articles of export, the more important being raw cotton (—1,12.675 tons and —Rs 6.42 crores), seeds (—87.037 tons and—Rs. 1.17 crore), raw wool (—nearly 5 1/4 million lb. and—Rs 41.32 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—over 4 1/2 million lb. and—Rs. 30.07 lakhs), cotton manufactures (—Rs. 28.54 lakhs) and grain, pulse and flour (—25.417 tons and—Rs 25 3 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise receded by Rs. 81.48 lakhs and Rs. 87.27 lakhs respectively to Rs. 99.33 lakhs.—A.P.

PURDAH MEETING OF NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION

Rank And File Cry Down The Office Bearers

THEIR ANTI-WORKING CLASS LEADERSHIP DENOUNCED

The Secretary of the Provisional Committee of the Bombay Seamen writes:—

Grave discontent amongst the rank and file of the members of the Union and the consequent almost certain vote of censure and overthrow impelled the ruling clique in the National Seamen's Union to seek police protection at the annual general meeting of the Union which was held on Sunday. The meeting was advertised to be held at 9-30 a.m. But since early morning a large number of seamen belonging especially to the Engine and Saloon departments were converging towards the Union hall But long before the seamen came a large police force consisting of two dozen European police under a couple of police officers had arrived and stationed themselves near the union entrance. Mr. Mohammad Sarang, one of the secretaries of the Union, posted himself near the entrance and refused admission to all members of the Engine and Saloon departments. Admission was refused on the technical plea that the members had not paid their their suscriptionb up to date. But curiously enough he partisans of the ruling clique were exampt from the operation of this rule and large number of them were admitted even though they were in arrears

Discontent had been voiced in a number of meetings of the seamen held since April last The discontented members were also clamouring for the general meeting of the lUnion and had also sent in a requisition to that effect. But the office bearers did not pay any attention to it and put off the general meeting from time to time on one excuse or the other When at last the general meeting was advertised to be held on the 27th November, the opposition mobilised all its forces to give a decisive battle and overthrow the reactionery leadership of the Union. The Engine Department people were very keen on dislodging Rao Bahadur Asavle from the vice-Presidentship of the union They prepared separate card and put up Mr. Lalji Pendse as Vice-President and Messrs. A N Sheti, V B Karnik, Vazir Sarang, Nawab Sarang and Sidiq Sarang as members of the executive committee.

THROW OUT OLD OFFICE BEARERS.

Leaflets were issued under the signatures of Abdul Karim Hassan Sarang and Jivali Sarang appealing to the Engine Department workers to throw out Asavle and his friends and to vote for the new men. The Saloon Department workers also mobilised their forces and decided to move a vote of censure against Mr Sayyad Munavar. Coming to know of these moves on the part of the members the ruling clique decided to stifle the voice of the members.

Owing to the annual general meeting presented the curious spectacle of about 150 mmbers inside the hall and about 600 out side on the road clamouring for and being refused admission The business of the annual meeting was transacted before a house consisting of 160 members most of whom belonged to the Deck department Siddiq Sarang and Vazir Sarang two prominent workers from the Engine Department who somehow succeeded in getting in tried to voice the protest of the workers against these arbitrary tactics But they were summarily ruled out and asked to go away Thereafter elections were proceeded with and Rao Bahadur Asavle was it is learnt, elected as the vice-president of the Engine Department by the votes of five members of the Engine Department who alone were inside the hall while about 150 members were standing outside crying out for his dismissal.

The workers of the Engine and Saloon departments about 650 in number being thus successfully prevented by the ruling clique from entering the Union hall went to the hall of the Bombay Seamen's Union at Ballard Estate where a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. L. G. Pradhan till recently one of the Vice-presidents of the National Seamen's Union and one of its most active workers. After a number of speeches by Karim Sarang, Messrs. Furtado, V. B. Karnik, Lalji Pendse and others the meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the memoers of the National Seamen's Union emphatically condemns the arbitrary and illegal action and the anti-trade-union tactics of the small clique of office-bearers in the Union in refusing admission to a large number of workers at the annual general meeting and in preventing them from entering the Union hall with the help of police. This meeting calls upon all the seamen to unequivocally condemn these tactics and to overthrow this bureaucratic and anti-working class leadership."

It was also resolved to have no connection with the National Seamen's Union any longer and to reorganise and strengthen the Bombay Seamen's Union With that object a provisional committee was appointed with Mr. L. G. Pradhan as chairman and Messrs. Karim Sarang, Lalji Pendse, Abdul Rahim Sarang J. F. De Silva, V. B. Karnik, A. N. Shti, Siddiq Sarang, Furtado, Shaikh Usman Vazirali as members The meeting then terminated at about 1 p.m. in shouts of 'Down with Asavale-Munawar Clique, Long Live the Bombay Seamen's Union etc

SWEDISH MATCH COMPANY

Reorganisation Scheme

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Stockholm.—The scheme of reorganisation of the Swedish Match Company drawn up by the reconstruction committee proaides for the establishment of control board of twelve members of which six shall be nominated by creditors, two by British, one by Continental and three by Swedish shareholders. The Company shall pay interest at six per cent. on debts. Creditors have agreed that a small part of profits shall be devoted to dividends provided that each creditor's claims are reduced by thirty per cent. Shareholders have agreed to the reduction of share capital to 90,000,000 crowns.

Moratorium which expires on November 30 will not be prolonged.—Reuter.

New York.—Under conditions of utmost seerecy new International Copper Conference opened this morning, Sir Eric Geddes attending.—Reuter.

GENEVA FIVE POWER TALKS

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It is hoped that the Five Power conversations mentioned by Lord Hailsham will be held at Geneva on December 2.

Mr. MacDonald and Sir J. Simon will probably leave for Geneva on December 1 in that connection.—Reuter.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot (Kathiawar.)

Stocked by Messrs. KEMP & CO. LTD. BOMBAY

American Cotton Prices Improve On Trade Buying & Covering

DEBT CONFUSION LESS PREDOMINANT

Southern Hedge Selling Decreasing

It is reported that Republicans are are inclined to defer the payment in order to prevent an International Financial Crisis and President Hoover is holding the opinion that as the European powers agreed at Lausanne to forego reparations on America's promise to reconsider her payments, America cannot now force immediate payments.

The Democrats including Senator Borah are reported to hold the view that so far Britain has not made any concrete proposals and War-debts cannot be separated from tariffs any monetary standard.

The general opinion is that there will be a compromise over the payment due on the 15th December. Debt confusion was less predominant on Tuesday and American cotton prices advanced on trade buying and short covering.

... *STERLING DROPPED TO 3-14-3/4*

Bombay Nov. 30.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early declined on general selling but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts. A private crop estimate expects American cotton crop 12,200,000 bales and ginnings 11,160,000 bales. Weather conditions during this month were fairly favourable but the general impression is that the Bureau had made too much allowance for possible deterioration in its earlier estimates of the indicated outturn.

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 2 points and with a further decline of 2 points, the lowest level of the day was reached. Later on prices advanced 15 to 20 points from the lowest level and the market closed at about the highest level at a rise of 18 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 6 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 18 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 5.90c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points on moderate buying of American cotton by Egyptian Houses on better Alexandria cables. With the further decline in sterling to 3.14 3/4 abnormal conditions prevailed. Business was restricted and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 5.35d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet but steadoy and closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market closed irregular at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 10 points.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state that the steadiness in Wall Street coupled with an improved spot demand from the East caused short covering.

The financial situation still continues uncertain with opinions in the American Congress very divided.

According to a private cable Wall Street reports state that the Republicans are inclined to defer the payment in order to prevent an International financial crisis and President Hoover is reported to hold the opinion that as the European Powers agreed at Lausanne to forego reparations on America's promise to reconsider her payments, America cannot now force immediate payment.

On the other hand the Democrats including Senator Borah are reported to hold the view that so far Britain has not made any concrete proposals and War-debts cannot be separated from tariffs and monetary standard. The opinion in Wall Street however is that there will be a compromise over the payment due on 15th December.

THE BREAK IN STERLING.

"There are certain trade advantages which Great Britain or any other country may derive from a lowering of its currency in the international exchanges, for it makes its goods cheaper for other countries to buy, but these advantages are entirely relative and extremely transitory. None know better than British bankers that the cheapening of the pound by stepping off the gold standard has cost more than has been gained, and it cannot be said that the country abandoned the standard voluntarily. It got off because in the circumstances it could not help itself."
—"Commerce and Finance."

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y January 5.84 plus 14 lowest 5.67 —04

N Y March highest 5.97 (close) lowest 5.77 (10-9 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Our crop estimate 1,22,00,000. Indicated ginnings 1,11,60,000. There is an absence of speculation owing to debt uncertainty. General trade demand well sustained. Hedging decreasing We think the market is now a purchase on each decline.

New York: Late firmness on trade buying Hedging light. Contracts scarce.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York: Better demand at the decline. Debt confusion less predominant.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 29.

December	.....	5.84 + .18
January	.....	5.85 + .14
March	.....	5.95 + .14
May	.....	6.02 + .12
Middling Spot		6.00 + .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 29.

December	.....	5.85 + .18
January	.....	5.85 + .13
Middling Spot		5.90 + .18

New York, Nov. 29.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool closing time)

January	.....	5.71
March	.....	5.82
May	.....	5.92

New York Noon Call

January	.....	5.71
March	.....	5.82
May	.....	5.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 29.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	90,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	31,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 29.

	Opening	Closing
November 1932		5.11 + .02
December 1932		5.10 + .03
January 1933	5.11	5.12 + .04
February 1933		5.12 + .04
March	5.12	5.13 + .04
April 1933		5.13 + .04
May 1933	5.14	5.14 + .04
June 1933		5.15 + .05
July 1933	5.14	5.15 + .04
August 1933		5.15 + .04
September 1933		5.15 + .04
October 1933	5.15	5.15 + .04
November		5.16 + .04
Middling Spot		5.35—.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 29.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
November	6.99
December	6.96
January 1933	7.04
March 1933	7.16
May 1933	7.25
July 1933	7.35
October 1933	7.49
F&G.F. Spot	7.27

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 29.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	13-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	117
P. & O. Banking Corporation	8-1/2
	ominal
National Bank of India	43
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	105-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	97-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	72-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	83-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	103-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	73
War Loan 5 p.c.	97-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	105-1/4

LONDON METAL.
Liverpool, Nov. 29.

	£.
Copper Braziers	46-1/2
Yellow Metal	38-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	14-3/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	16-1/8
Tin English Ingots	152

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 30.

B C. RATE:—
T.T. 1|6 1|8
D.D. 1|6 1|8.
LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T.T. 1|6 5|32 Nov|Jany
Selling D.D 1|6 5|32
Selling T.T 1|6 1|8 Feb March
Buying T.T. 1|6 7|32
Buying D D 1|6 1|4
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 Nov. March.
Buying 3 Mos 1|6 9|32 April|May

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 421.
Banks Selling T T 419.
Banks Buying T T 415.
PARIS BANKS:—
Selling D D 606
Buying D D 616.
AMSTERDAM BANKS:—
Selling D D 59-1/4.
JAPAN BANKS:—
Selling T T 84
Buying 60 Days 80.

HONGKONG BANKS:—
Selling D D 91
SHANGHAI BANKS:—
Selling D D 118-1/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS:—
Selling D.D 154 5|8.
JAVA BANKS:—
Selling D D 59-3/8.
BERLIN BANKS:—
Selling D D 99-1/2.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.15 1/2 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 5/16 30th
Japan/London 1/3 3/8 30th inst.
London/Paris 80.65 29th inst.
London/Belgium 22.74 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.38 29th inst.
London/Italy 62.25 29th inst.
London/Berlin 13.25 29th inst.
London/Holland 7.84 29th inst.
London/Stockholm 18.35 29th inst.
London/New York 3.15 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.
Gold 28th inst 6:8:4; 29th inst. £6:9:3 1/2.
Silver London Ready 28th inst. 17 13/16; 29th inst. 17 7/8.
Silver London Forward 28th inst. 17 7/8; 29th inst. 17 15/16.
Silver New York Ready 28th inst. 25 7/8; 29th inst. 25 1/2.
London Discounts 3 Mos 28th inst. 1 1/14 p.c.; 29th inst. 1 1/4 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 28th inst. 1 1/2 p.c.; 29th inst. 1 1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos. 2-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 29.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.96
Fine (Good Staple)	5.08
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.20
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.05
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.27
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.47
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.37
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.57

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton.—
No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton.—
Nov|Dec. sellers £12-3-9.
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Continent.—
Nov|Dec. sellers £12-3-9.

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 29.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.—
Nov|Dec. sellers £10|155.
Linseed Laplata, c.i.f. Hull ton.—
Nov. buyers £9.
Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton.—
Nov|Dec. sellers £11|15.

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 29.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt.—
Dec. sellers 16|4-1|2.
Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt.—
Jan|Apl sellers 17|3.

LONDON.
London, Nov. 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-21|32 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes.—
Jan|Feb. sellers 24|.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes—
Jan|Feb. sellers 24|-.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.—
December paid 25|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
No offers.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The local market was expected to open at Rs 206 for Broach A M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 205 and advanced to Rs. 205|4 on scattered covering At this level some export firms were reported sellers and prices declined to Rs. 204. Some Japanese buying came in and prices improved to Rs. 205, but again reacted to Rs. 204. The market remained steady at this level and advanced to Rs 205/12 Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points and Alexandria market at a rise of 24 points. Market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	204/8
Oomra D/J.	184/6
Oomra March	183/12
Bengal D/J.	162/12
Bengal March	164/4

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, November 30

68	Motiram Vaghji Harsud	162
46	Arjan Khimji Dondaicha	164-1/4
62	Kotak and Co., Jalna	166-1/2
100	N. Fatehalli Amraoti 29 off.	
200	Indian Cotton Arvi 33-1/2 off.	
93	Arjan Khimji Bir 37-1/2 off	
51	Kotak and Co. Shenabud	167
61	Motiram Vaghji Kadi	169-1/2
100	Birla Bros. Manabadar	177
60	Birla Bros. Manabadar	174-1/2
50	Birla Bros. Bantva	177-1/4.
100	Bhabanzi Lakhmidas Chitorgarh	160
90	Arjan Khimji, Jalgaon	161-1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 30.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine		162
Bengal Fine		158
Bengal FG		152
Sindh-Punjab Fine		160
Sindh-Punjab FG		155
Wardha-Hingt Fie	202	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	205	180
Yeotmal Fine	198	175
Arvi FG	198	172
Ellichpur FG	195	168
Amraoti FG	192	168
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	193	167
Mulkapur Fine	187	162
Muthia FG		185
Jalna/Sailu FG		162
Burwah Sanavad FG		170
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG		168
Broach FG		187
Punjab/American		187
Punjab/American mix		187
Cambodia		240
Miraj/Sangli		197
Compta Good		195
Bagalkot		185
Jinja		
Busoga		300
Kampala		310

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Nov. 30.

T T on London	
To-day's Opening	1/9 5/16
To- day's Closing	1/9 3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 29.

T T London on Berlin 13.28-1|2.
T T London on Amsterdam 7.85-1|2.
T T London Brussels 22.83.
T T London on Madrid 38.71.
T T London on Milan 62.25.
T T London on Berne 16.41.
T T London on Paris 80.59.
T T London on New York closing rate 3.15-1|8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Nov. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f. Calcutta:—
Nov|Dec. per cwt. 8|2-1|4 nominal.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Nov|Dec. per cwt. 7|11-1|4 nominal.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Nov|Dec. per cwt. 7|11-1|2 nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Nov. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1|4.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 29.

Silver—Very little doing.
Spot ..... 17-7|8
Forward ..... 17-15|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 29.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6-9-3 1|2

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.
London, Nov. 29.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3|4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3|4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-1|4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 month 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

WALL-STREET CLOSES QUIET

New York, Nov. 29.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have received the following closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda Copper Mining	8-1/2
American Power & Light Common	8
American Power & Light Prefd. dolls. 6	27
American Power & Light Prefd. A 5 p.c.	21
American Forn. Power Common	6-1/2
American Forn Power Gold Debs	31
American Forn Power Pref 7 p.c	11
Electric Bond Common	20-1/2
Electric Bond Prefd. dolls. 5	35-1/2
Electric Bond Prefed. 6 p.c	41
General Electric	15
Chrysler	15
General Motors	13
National City Bank	42-1/2
Chase National	34
Radio Corporation	5
Electric & Musical Industries	2-1/8
Columbia Gas	12-1/2
Consolidated Gas	56
American Smelting	14
United Gas	2
National Dairy	17
Western Union Telg.	28
Drug. Inc.	33
Standard Oil of New Jersey	30
Sun Life of Canada	250
United Aircraft	24
United Steel	33
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12
Atchison Common	39
Chesapeake & Ohio	23
Penn. R. R.	13
Union Pacific R. R.	68

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool: Jany 457 March 449. May 444.

Bombay—Liverpool: — Broach A|May (206 — Liverpool May (5.23) Rs. 21-3|4 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York:— Broach A|M 206 — New York May (6.02) Rs. 6-1|4 at 3.15-7|16 cross rate.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ready Gold	31	15 0
Magsar	31	15 6
Sovereigns	20	0 0
Ready Silver	53	12 0
Magsar	53	14 0
Posh Delivery	54	3 0
Tone:—Easy.		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1932-33	1931-32
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 29-11-31	4700000	5189000
Receipts Yesterday 29-11-32	90000	73000
Exports to date 29-11-32	2933000	2861000
Stock at Ports 25-1132	4805000	471:0000
Stock Interior Towns 25-11-32	2251000	2199000
Stock Liverpool 25-11-32	763000	771000
Visible Supply 25-11-32	94750000	9121000
Quantity in Sight 25-11-32	7192000	8246000
Quantity out of Sight 25-11-32	4521000	4322000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 30.
Sisce 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	195	11,822
Central India	189	10.586
Barsi & Nagar	371	10 430
Hyderabad-Gaorani	229	2,814
Berar	2,092	28,497
Central Provinces	665	7,448
Total Oomras	3.741	71,5971
Dholera		36.301
N.-W. Provinces		1,370
Rajputana	283	11,039
Sind-Punjab		6,475
Broach		4,893
Coompta & Dharwar	25	31,530
Westerns-Northerns		33,131
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7.999
Persian		2,260
American		4,394
Egyptian & American	186	21,751
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		
Total	4,235	232,740

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 30.
1st Sept to 24th Nov
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	636	74,748
Japan & China	740	138,668
Coast Ports	150	3,302
Up-country by Rail		28,075
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		6,470
Total	1.526	251,763

Bombay Stock Exchange

SCATTERED BUSINESS PASSING

Improved Demand For Andhras

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Cable advices received here this morning were rather encouraging in connection with War-debts The Share Market ruled quiet but steady with scattered business. The market is rather overbought and holders are showing signs of liquidating their speculative interest. The session was rather featureless except some improved demand for Andhra shares which after opening at Rs. 1205 gained Rs. 12|8 and finally closed at Rs. 1212|8 Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares ruled quiet to-day with all small rallies meeting increased selling Katni Cement shares improved to Rs. 161|14. Textile section was steady with limited turnover of business Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 665 and Fazals finished at Rs. 253|12. Sholapur ruled steady in more enquiry and closed at Rs 2125|— Tata Power Shares advanced to Rs. 775, but long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 767|8. Trams are gradually giving way and closed at Rs. 103|9. Bombay Burma Shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 363|12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Bombay Dyeing 665; 66; 67; 65
Century 205; 7; 6; 5.
Colaba 71; 72
Crescent 36.
Faul 256; 57; 53
Indore 350; 49.
Madhowji 7
Nagpur 265; 63
New Great 113; 114
Pearl 125; 23.
Simplex 53
Swadeshi 207; 6; 8
Burma 366; 63
Hydro 135-15; 136
Tram 108-12; 108-7.
Deff. 160
Ord. 34-2; 10; 4; 34; 34-2
Bundi 14-14
Indian 182; 181-14
Katni Ord 161-14
Alcock 137

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Ahmedabad Advance	315- 0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	665
Century	205-10
Central India XD.	263-2
Colaa Land	72-
Crescent	36-
Dawn Mills	465-
E. D. Sassoon	0-
Elphinstone	1-
Ebrahim Pabaney	70-1
Edward Sassoon	25-
Finley	92-
Fazulbhoy	253-
Gokak	105
Hindustan	1575-
Indian Manfg.	13
Indian Bleaching	143-1
Indore Malwa	349
Kastoorchand Khatau	6-
Kohinoor	138-
Lakshmi	917
Morarjee	4
Madhavji	7-
Model Nagpore	61-
Mysore	90-
New City	35-
New Great	114
Pearl	123-
Phoenix	29
Premier	1-
Sholapur	2125-
do. Deb. (95 FP.)	96-
Sassoon Silk	42
Swan	52-
Simplex	55-
Swadeshi	208-12
Tata Mills	15- 0
Vishnu	1647-8

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	133- 2
Andhra Valley Ordy	1212-8
do. Pref.	1080
Bombay Tram Pref.	70- 0
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	160- 0
Surat Electric	125- 0
Suburban Electric	115-10
Tata Hydro Ordy.	136/4
do. Pref.	110- 0
do 8 p.c. Deb.	108-4
do Power Ordy.	767-8
do. Pref.	1160- 0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	137/8
Br. Burma Petrol	2-10
Bombay Burma Old	363-12
do. New	121-4
do. Steamer	315
do. Telephone	62-12
do. 6½ p.c. Deb.	54-10
Bellalpur Sugar	141- 4
Indian Radio Ordy.	320- 0
do. do. Def	315- 0
do. Mercantile	32- 8
McKenzies	60
New Indian Assurance	18-12
Jupiter Insurance	7- 0
Oriental Insurance	2100- 0
Vulcan Insurance	5-12
Port Canning	612- 8
Scindia Steam	8-11
Wadia Construction	54-12
do. Iron & S Ordy	34-2
do Def.	160- 0
do. 1st. Pref.	134- 6
do. 2nd Pref	61- 8
do Oil	14-8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	645- 0
Amritsar Patti Old	96- 8
Central Provinces	75- 4
Dhond Bharamati	75- 0
Guzerat	58- 0
Hoshiarpur Doab	71- 0
Larkhana	76- 0
Mandha Bhon	60- 0
Mymensingh Rebate	75- 0
do. Gtd.	76- 0
Pahora Jamner	55- 0
Sara Sirajgunj	74- 0
Sialkot Narowal	81- 0
Sind Light	43- 0
Tapti Valley	613-12
Upper Sind Light	72- 0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	93- 0
Baroda Bank	75- 4
Bombay Provincial	53- 8
Central Bank	18-14
Eastern Bank	65- 0
Imperial F.P.	1187- 8
do. P.P.	291- 4
Union Bank	3-8

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14-14
Gwalior Cement	49-4
Indian Cement	181-14
Katni Cement Ordy	161-14
do. Def.	590- 0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-14
do. Pref.	10- 6
Shahabad Cement	162- 8
Shivrajpur	16-12
United Cement	70- 0

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PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

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Central India	189
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Hyderabad-Gaorani	229
Berar	2,092
Central Provinces	365
Rajputana	283
Compta-Dharwar	25
Egyptians	186
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,473
Linseed	2,51
Gingellyseed	1,961
Popppyseed	4
Groundnuts	5,86
Rice	9.10
Myrabollams	2.24
Cottonseed	12,02
Mowraseed	35
Gram	1.97
Joowar	1,45
Maize	54
Barley	335
Bajree	1,225
	Tons
Coal	1,568

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bomay, Nov. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/8 Lowest Rs. 33/2/6 Closing Rs. 33/4 Clearing Rs. 33/4 Groundnut Seed Delivery February Opening Rs. 34/ Lowest Rs. 33/10 Closing Rs. 33/11/6 Clearing Rs. 33/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 30.

3-1|2 per cent paper opened today at Rs. 71|12 but declined to Rs. 71|8 on scattered liquidation. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 71|13 but in the late trading it improved to Rs. 72|2.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3-1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes	71-12
4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv.	98- 6
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	97-12
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	83-12
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100- 9
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan	91-8
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	100- 2
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	101- 4
5 p.c. 1940|43 Loan	101- 4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-10
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Loan	101-4
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	101- 7
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	105- 4

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan	105-14
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101- 6
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	106- 3

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1|2 p.c. 1932 Mysore	104- 8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102-12

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	76- 8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	76- 0
5 p.c. Do. 1959	94- 0
6 p.c. Do. 1954	106- 0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	105- 8
6-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104- 8

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY

Hindu—Magsar, Sud. 4, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 2, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad, 26, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 55m.
Sunset—6h. 0m
Hightide—2-14; 14-02.
Lowtide—8-22; 20-00.
Phases of the Moon; First Quarter 5th Dec. 6h. 15m. a.m. Full Moon 13th Dec 7h 51m Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m a.m
University of Bombay Wilson Philogical lectures on Chaucer, third lecture by Major K. N Colvie University Building (South Wing) 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lady Sykes opens Cathedral Sale, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Hockey League: B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. City Police, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 2.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Bombay Hockey League: Royal Irish Fusilliers vs. Armed Police, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 3.

Bombay Races, Winter Meeting: Third Day.
S.S. "Corfu" with homward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, December 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"My Pal The King." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Man from Chicago." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"The King of Kings. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"But the Flesh is Weak' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON — "Bhartruhari. Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Strangers in Love. Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END— "Shyam Sunder Daily at 5-30 8 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Sati-Savitri. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Man About Town" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES (Byculla).—"Soldiers and Women." Daily at at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of gramaphone records; 9 p.m. News in Hindi; A few hints in Hindi by Radio, light music by Shamshadbai (of Delhi) with Khan Saheb Hussain Bux (Sarangi).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.—Prof. P. A. Wadia will not meet his students to-day (Thursday).

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Harrison" will be accepted at the G. Post Office up to 11 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd instant.

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Akbar" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 2-30 p.m. on Friday the 2nd instant.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION:—A conversational meeting of the members of the above union, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m., in the union hall at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty, when Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, will be the guest of honour and give a discourse on "Islam in the West", Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy will preside.

SECRETARIES TRAINING CLASS:—Under the auspices of the Girgaon Co-operative Institute, the Secretaries Training Class will be held to-day (Thursday) in Marathi High School (near Opera House tram terminus), Mr. R. P. Karwe, Advocate, will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Act and Rules" to the students in Marathi.

SWADESHI BAZAAR:—Parsi Swadeshi Bazaar Committee invites all to their winter khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, where khadi--cotton, woollen and silk of all kinds and colours and swadeshi articles of every-day use can be had at moderate rates, to be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

DR. SHELDRAKE'S LECTURE:—A Conversational Meeting of the members of the Union, will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 P.M. in the Union Hall at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty, when Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, President of Western Islamic Association, will be the Guest of Honour and give a discourse on "Islam in the West". Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy a patron of the Union will preside.

Maharashtra Conference Convictions

HIGH COURT REJECTS THANA SESSION JUDGE'S REFERENCE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court to-day heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Thana recommending the acquittal of 47 persons convicted under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for participating in the Maharashtra Political Conference held at Ghatkoper on July 3.

Their Lordships rejected the reference and confirmed the sentence of six months' R. I. and fine passed on each of the accused by the First Class Magistrate of Bandra

The case for the Crown was that a handbill issued by the Vile Parle Upnagar Satyagrana Chhavni announced that the Conference would be held at Vile Parle on July 3. But owing to police precautions, the organisers changed the venue to Ghatkopar where it was actually held. For taking part in the Conference, the police prosecuted 49 persons on the above charge before the First Class Magistrate, Bandra, who convicted them and sentenced them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine.

BAR ASSOCIATION'S MOVE

Two of the accused who appealed to the Thana Sessions Judge were acquitted. Encouraged by this decision, the Thana Bar Association moved the Sessions Judge on behalf of the remaining 47 accused. The Sessions Judge, thereupon, made this reference to the High Court, recommending their acquittal on the ground that no connection was established between the accused and any illegal body and that the handbill announcing the Conference was not proved to have been issued by the Vile Parle Satyagraha Chhvani which was declared an illegal body.

Sir Govind Pradhan appeared in support of the reference, and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, acting Advocate General, appeared to oppose the reference.

REFERENCE REJECTED

Their Lordships, in ejecting the reference, observed that the literature seized by the police, and the evidence of two police witnesses which was not contradicted in the lower court were sufficient to sustain the charge against the accused.

CHARGED WITH ARSON

Echo Of Communal Rioting

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The poignant story of how a four-storeyed building in which about 125 persons lived was set fired to and how a couple realising, that they had been trapped in the blaze faced their fate with resignation until through the gallantry of a Fire Brigade Officer when they were save from death was related to-day before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon, when the case of Mohamed Hussain and ten other Muslims, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of commiting arson came up for trial.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor in his opening address stated that one Kersondas Kanji, a Hardware merchant, owned two buildings at the Kazi Syed Street, Mandvi. He lived on the 4th flour of building No. 133 while the rest of the floors were occupied by tenants. Opposite this building was a Bohra Mosque.

On May 15, during the recent communal riots, at 12 noon a group of Muslims gathered together in the open space next to the Mosque and began throwing stones at Hindu shops and buildings. A crowd of Hindus also gathered in the Bardan Gully and retaliated. After some time the battle stopped. By that time the police had begun patrolling the locality and till 3-30 quiet prevailed.

Since 12 in the noon the tenants of building No. 133 which was opposite the Mosque had bolted the entrance door from inside and had kept themselves including the owner of the building, Mr. Kanji Kersondas inside and they noticed that hooligans had gathered and the building was being at fire to.

All the tenants were removed by the owner to the terrace. A laddar was put accross to the terrace of the next building and one by one the tenants were removed to the other building.

FORGOTTEN KEYS.

Meanwhile, Kanji Kersondas, the landlord, remembered that he had kept the keys of his safe in his flat and ran down to fetch it. When he got down to his flat, he saw that three Muslims were pumping some liquid from an opposite building to the first and second floor of his building and the next one also. The landlord came back to the terrace with the keys.

Finding that still some women had yet to be removed to the other terrace, Mr. Kanji caught hold of the pipe (a thick pipe which ran from the top floor to the ground floor) and was sliding down when the Muslims seeing him began to throw stones at him. He got down to the terrace of an adjoining one storeyed building and from there jumped fourteen feet down to the ground. He ran to the nearest place and telephoned to the Fire Brigade.

Fire engines hurried up to the place to find the building in a blaze. The officers of the brigade found out, before long, that still some persons had to be saved from the building.

SAVED.

Station officer Nagle climbed up the third floor of a building next to the one on fire and cut open the iron window bars, of the room. He put a ladder across to the window of the room of the building which was on fire. He came to the window, cut open its iron bars and entered into the room to find the couple sitting under a running water tap and flames encircling them. He rescued them from that place through the ladder. The couple and the child on the first floor were also saved likewise by the officer who practically risked his life.

The fire was soon put out due to the efforts of the Fire brigade. The police also arrived on the scene by which time the hooligans had escaped. Much damage was done to the building and the owner of the building had to sustain a loss of more than a lakh of rupees besides the loss that was sustained by the tenants.

During the course of inquiries, the police arrested the above 11 persons as persons suspected to be connected with the setting fire to the building.

Mr. Kanji Kersondas, the first witness giving evidence corroborated, what all had been stated by the Police prosecutor and before the examination-in-chief of the complainant finished the Court rose for the day. The case will be taken up for hearing again to-morrow.

Mr. W. K. Manker conducted the prosecution while Messrs. W. T. Kaderbhoy and Lawrence D'Souza appeared for the accused.

Bombay's Health During Past Week

The following is a report of the health of Bombay during the week ending November 26:—

The total mortality 436 was 32 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.5 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with the corresponding week of 1931 when the mortality was 459 and death-rate 20.5. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 was 466 and death-rate 19.0.

Out of the total deaths, 126 were among infants under one year of age.

The number of live births registered during the week was 529 as against 650 for the 48th week of 1931 and 598 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1927-1931).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The onward P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 24th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company's s.s. City of "Bedford" left New York on 16th instant, with general cargo for Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta, she is expected to arrive in Bombay on 19th December and will sail again on 23rd December for Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.

VICTIM OF TRADE DEPRESSION

Coal Merchant Unable To Meet Liabilities Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Slack in business owing to general trade depression and inability to meet his liabilities are said to be the cause for one Ramdhari Mohan, a coal merchant, to commit suicide by hanging himself by means of a 'dhoti' on the night of November 25.

Ramdhari had a shop at Pydhonie and was living in a building at Clive Street. Many times during the last month, he complained to his mistress Gulabi about bad days and his inability to meet his liabilities. On November 25 morning he went out, after taking meals, to collect the outstandings to meet the urgent demands. In the evening he was seen by his mistress in his shop chatting as usual.

At 11 that night she found her paramour hanging by a dhoti and one end of the dhoti was tied to an iron rod in the ventilator. She was terrified at the sight and raised an alarm and sent for the police who took charge of the body and removed it to the morgue.

"Death due to suicidal hanging" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury after hearing four witnesses.

HIGH COURT ACQUITS ACCUSED

Charge Of Provoking Riot Fails

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Broomfild, at the High Court to-day delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Ahmed Hasham Haji Saudaghar, a wealthy Muslim, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 by Mr. Khairaz, Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court, on the charge of provoking a riot and abetment.

The case arose out of the riot that broke out at Bhendy Bazar Junction on the night of October 31, 1931. Munshikhan, a motor-driver ordered tea from the Subhanullah Restaurant, and a boy brought the cups to the accused who was sitting in his car. By the boy's carelessness, some tea was spilt on the driver's clothes. The latter assaulted the boy, who was at once defended by his master, the Moghul, the proprietor of the Restaurant.

CROWD ON SCENE

A crowd collected at the place, and it was alleged that the accused, who happened to be there invited them against the Moghul. The crowd then attacked the tea shop and did damage to properties inside. The accused was alleged to be the "man who started the riot".

His lordship in acquitting the accused observed that it was not safe to convict him on the evidence in the case.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the accused.

Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya Anniversary

The Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya will take place from Saturday to Monday December 3 to 5. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has consented to preside.

SATURDAY 4-30 P. M. 7 P. M. and 9-30 and 12-30 P. M. Laxmi Baug. Concert by pupils and vocal music by Mrs. Pirojbai Dastur.
SUNDAY 4-30 to 7 P. M. Concert by students and Prize Distribution and President's Address, Blavatsky Lodge.
MONDAY 9-30 P. M. to 1 P. M. Vocal music by Prof. Baburao Gokhale and Prof. Wamanrao Pastye of Gandharwa Mahavidyalaya Brahmin Sabha Hall.

JEDDAH NEWS

Assir Rebellion Quelled

Inquiries made by a Jeddah merchant in Bombay, Abdulla Mahommed Fozan, reveal that the rebellion at Assir has been quelled and the dissenters punished. It is learnt reassuring details regarding the incident will be published soon by the Hedjaj Government. Things are in a normal state now.

ON THE TRACK OF BANK THIEVES

Two Persons Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A keen watch kept by the Bombay C. I. D. to track down the members of a clever gang who are alleged to be responsible for a series of bank thefts in Bombay culminated in the arrest of two persons in the Currency Office yesterday.

Nadesan Subaya Mudaliar and Subramanya Vellor, alleged to be members of a criminal tribe, the accused, were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day, and remanded to custody for 10 days.

WATCH ON BANKS.

Following two daring thefts which occurred in Bombay Banks recently it appears the C. I. D. were watching all the banks. The accused, it is alleged, were found loitering in a suspicious manner in the Currency Office and they were put under arrest.

It will be remembered some time ago there was a theft of Rs. 35,000 in the Bank of India. A constituent of the Bank had kept the money near the counter and within a space of a few minutes the money had disappeared. A similar theft took place in the currency when Rs. 7,000 belonging to a Marwari were stolen. This led the police to believe that a clever gang of bank robbers were operating in Bombay.

DEFAMATION ALLEGED

Sequel To Feud Between Two Sections

A feud existing between two sections of Parsis at Udwada has ended in a Police Court case in which Minocher D. Mirza, a school teacher has charged the head of the rival section, Dinshaw Bhikaji Unwalla of Udwada with defamation before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

A large number of Parsis were present in the Court-room when the case was called out on Wednesday afternoon. After recording the evidence of the complainant the Magistrate framed a charge of defamation against the accused in that he had made imputations of immoral character against the teacher.

The allegations of the complainant were that in August last he applied for the post of a teacher in the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy vernacular school at Udvada when the accused wrote two letters to the Trustees of the School stating that the complainant had been leading "rangeli jindagi" (gay life) while in Bombay.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the four trustees of the school gave evidence for the crompiainant. He stated that early in August last a vacancy of a teacher occurred in the school.

The complainant applied for the post and that was considered to be the best of the applications received. A few days later the complainant personally called on the witness with testimonials from a High School at Navsari and from the St. Xavier's College and Wilson College, Bombay. Witness came to know that the accused in this case had addressed certain letters to the Secretary of the trustees of the School making imputations against the character of the complainant. As the allegations made were of a serious nature, witness asked the complainant to clear his character in a Court and in the meantime took him over as a teacher in the school. In September last, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the complainant, asked for an inspection of the letters written by the accused which was complied with. As a result, the complainant filed the defamation suit against the accused.

Clad in the robes of a Parsi priest, Minocher D. Mirza, the complainant, then stepped into the witness-box. He stated that he was fully initiated priest and was an undergraduate. He matriculated from the Navsari High School and was a student of the Wilson and St. Xavier's Colleges in Bombay. He admitted that there were two rival sections of Parsis in Udwada: one known as the Dastur Party and the other known as the Unwalla Party, which was led by the accused. The accused's party opposed, both the policy and activities of the Dastur Party.

Mr. Saher, counsel for the complainant, read the letters purported to have been writfen by the accused to the trustees of the school in which it was alleged that the complainant led a "rangeli" life.

Counsel: What does the accused mean by the word "rangeli jindagi"?

Witness: He means that I was leading an immoral or otherwise voluptuous life.

While you were in Bombay have you ever led an immoral life?—No.

Did you move about with questionable women while you were in Bombay?—No.

Mr. C.N. Kanuga, counsel for the defence, protested that the accused had mde no such allegation.

Magistrate (to witness): Did you lead the life of a Gay Lothario?

Witness stated that he did not know the meaning of the question. He also denied the allegation of the accused that he was a tool in the hands of the Dastur Party, but admitted that he helped the party in every way.

The Magistrate framed a charge of defamation against the accused to which accused pleaded "not guilty." The case stands adjourned.

CONVERT TEMPORARY RECEIPTS INTO KHADI HUNDIS

Mr. Jerajani's Appeal

Sjt. V. V. Jerajani, Agent, A. I. S. A., Bombay Branch, writes:—

It will be remembered that during the last "Gandhi Jayanti" the citizens of Bombay contributed towards their purchases of Khadi a cash sum of Rs. 1,15,000 on temporary receipts issued to them by volunteers, sabhas and associations. Before making purchases of Khadi these temporary receipts were to be changed into Khadi Hundis which were to be proper tenders for their purchases.

But even to-day the public hold temporary receipts of the value of Rs. 8,000. I, therefore, request such temporary receipt holders kindly to expediate to get their receipts converted into Khadi Hundies at the following address before December 15:

All India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch C/o. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 30th November 1932, tenders to the amount of £225,000 at 1s. 6 3/16d. were reveived and allotted in full. Tenders for £48,625,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were also received and allotted approximately 1-1/2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 7th December 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 30.
Previous Closing ... 3.15 7/16
To-day's Closing ... 3.18 3/ 4

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 30.
Previous Closing ... 3.15 1/8
To-day's Opening ... 3.16 1/2
To-day's Closing ... 3.19 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

New York, Nov. 30.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.85
To-day's Opening Rate 5.94
Difference ..... +.09
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.82
Difference ..... —.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.12
To-day's Opening Rate 5.17
Difference ..... +.05
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.06
Difference ..... —.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 30.
Silver Forward 19 7/8
Unchanged.
Silver Ready 19 15/16
Unchanged.
Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 30.

1st Settlement	53	2	0
2nd Settlement	53	2	0
3rd Settlement	53	8	0
Gold	31	11	0
Guinea	19	13	0

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
FREDRIC MARCH
AND
KAY FRANCIS
IN
STRANGERS IN LOVE
THE GREAT COMEDY ROMANCE OF THE YEAR
ANOTHER BIG PARAMOUNT PICTURE
ALSO SHOWING
PARAMOUNT SOUND CARTOON
AND
PARAMOUNT NEWS
LATEST BY AIR MAIL
NEXT WEEK
BILL'S LEGACY
WITH
LESLIE FULLER
BOOK NOW AT ROSES OR AT PATHE CINEMA PHONE 41561.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M
Every Girl's Favourite!
ROBERT Montgomery in BUT the FLESH IS WEAK
SOMETHING REFRESHING AND NAUGHTILY NICE
Also A Charlie Chase Comedy
MORE THRILLS than "TRADER HORN."
TARZAN THE APE MAN
Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE with Johnny Weissmuller, Neil Hamilton, C. Aubrey Smith, Maureen O'Sullivan
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
OPENING SAT., 3RD DECEMBER.
3 Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Morning show on Sunday at 10 a.m.
THE CAPITOL
BOOKING IS NOW OPEN
Free List Absolutely Stopped.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932

INTERNATIONAL DEBTS

The terms of the new British Note to America regarding the resumption of Debt Payments are not yet announced; but it seems morally certain Britain would strain every nerve to get a relief from this crushing burden. The rest of the erstwhile Allies are waiting upon Britain in this matter, not only because she is the strongest power among them, despite her depreciated currency; but also because she has the most to suffer if drastic action is at last inevitable. Britain is, they know, as anxious for relief from this burden as any of them, France not excepted; but she is also one which could, if the dire need arises, offer the greatest resistance to the United States should the latter prefer the role of Shylock. "Per contra," the American politicians are also aware that Britain has much more to lose in taking the extreme step of repudiating the entire Debt due to America, than the latter would have to in acquiescing in such a repudiation; so that America may take it for granted that Britain would not resort to this counsel of despair except as an inevitable necessity.

TANGLED WEB OF DISTRUST.

Under these conditions, the reasoning of the British Note must command the most earnest consideration by the American politicians and experts. Britain's warning that the settlement reached in Europe on the most thorny problem of Reparations would not be worth the paper it is written on, if America remains adamant, will not be questioned by America. But the latter would retort that, so far as she is concerned, there is no necessary connection between the Reparations and War Debts; that she has already made substantial sacrifices to accord all possible relief to the Debtors; that, even now, supposing America was agreed to fresh concessions, there is no guarantee from the European Nations that they would utilise that relief to reconstruct economically and reduce their volume of distress and unemployment, rather than fritter the relief away in useless armaments. European Nations, however, read in this reasoning from America a calculated piece of policy, intended to secure world domination for America, thanks to her power of the purse. Even if the United States offer themselves to disarm proportionately, the European Nations would be sceptic as to the real effect of such Disarmament; and so the tangle remains intricate as ever.

RIVALRY IN WORLD DOMINATION.

For Britain, however, the position is not quite so involved as that of her Continental Allies. She can disarm upto a point,—thanks particularly to the growing strength and ability of her Dominions to look after their own defence,—without any danger to her real interests, whether or not she accepts the Pacifist's creed as a national policy. America's chief concern,—the main rivalry in ideas of world domination,—lies with Britain, rather than with any other country. Japan and Russia are, no doubt, formidable candidates for the post of acknowledged rivals along with Britain or America. But those two have yet to establish their position. Russia, moreover is handicapped with an ideology which finds the greatest volume of resistance in the rest of the world, so that the progressive acceptance of the Russian ideal of social and economic reconstruction does not commend itself readily to the other countries,—or, at least, to their present leaders.

NO REPUDIATION FOR BRITAIN.

The main competition, therefore, lies between Britain and America. If Britain tactfully withdraws from any indefensible position,—such as a race for armaments,—she has yet sufficient inherent strength of position to hold her own despite the vantage secured by America in the shape of the debt. Britain cannot contemplate with equanimity the policy of wholesale repudiation, however hard she may be driven to it. For, the moment she repudiates, her own debtors all over the world,—public and private,—will follow readily such a laudable example, so that both trade profit and financing commission would rapidly disappear. Britain has been a Banker of the world too long not to realise that once the delicate mechanism of international credit is shaken, it would be impossible to readjust it readily.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Besides, Britain knows that all the while America would be waiting round the corner to occupy the positions in world trade vacated by Britain in Argentine, Brazil, South-Western Americas, not to mention Britain's European neighbours nearer home. Once the Debt due to Britain is repudiated, there can be no holding of the trade between countries whose credit foundations have been shaken so rudely. Hence what America may lose immediately by the policy of repudiation adopted by Britain and her European Allies, she can easily compensate herself for from the picking of the British trade with the world. And these pickings are, even now, sufficiently rich to make a very material contribution to the solution of the Unemployed Problem in America. Even if the rest of the European Powers repudiate 'in toto,' America would not, on the final balance, lose all that the mere figure of the debt outstanding may suggest.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE.

This is a contingency, however, which neither America, nor Britain, nor any of the other European countries, would desire for its own sake. Amicable settlement is possible, with mutual advantage, if only the parties concerned would go about the business in the right way. Britain, to take her case first, could make the payment now due from her gold reserve, without any serious danger, under existing conditions, to her currency system. We are, therefore, not surprised to find that the bulk of the British Parliament and politicians are of opinion that the bond must be honoured if the creditor would not abate his terms. If Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin go to the country on this issue, they would win with hands down; for the alternative is too terrible to be slightly embarked upon.

INSTRUMENT OF TRADE RECOVERY.

Were nothing else to come to her rescue, Britain is in a position to utilise these gold reserves for a number of years to come for the satisfaction of her debt to America. In return, even if she does not forego altogether her own claims against her debtors, in principle she can nevertheless offer them a much greater relief from immediate pressure than America might be inclined to offer to Britain. This is not to be regarded as all a dead loss to Britain; for her chance for a real recovery lies in keeping alive her debtors and nursing her customers. If that line is adopted, there would be no need to fear a precipitation of a crisis. Counsels of moderation and even generosity would then have a better hearing even in America, and Britain and America may join hands to induce the other Nations, not only to give up the suicidal struggle for armament, but also to reconsider the tariff walls erected everywhere,—not the least in Britain or America — which strangle international trade and defeat any projects for economic recovery. The chances then, are that America may, for the moment, insist on payment; but when once she is reassured that her money would not be all lost in vain, she would be willing to consider every project of recovery.

THE ALWAR AGITATION

The growth and progress of communal virus in Indian States is a remarkable feature of political life in this country since last year, which cannot but be deplored. The riots and rebellion in Kashmir were the outcome definitely of incipient communalism, which was but very faintly tinctured with alleged grievances of the Muslim citizens of the State. But the Committee of Enquiry, which the Government of India helped the Kashmir Durbar to appoint, discovered no legitimate cause for the mischief done in the State; and so the disorders in that State stand revealed as having been the outcome simply of direct agitation by outside influences intent upon fomenting communal animosity in every region of India.

Hardly is the Kashmir agitation over, when comes news of similar developments in Alwar. Kashmir is ruled by a Hindu Maharaja with an overwhelmingly Muslim population. Differences with the ruler are more likely to be accentuated by reasons of a communal nature. But no such explanation exists of the present troubles in Alwar. The Maharaja of Alwar has never been accused, upto now, of any excessive zeal for Hindus. The charge against him was, if any thing, that his personal predilections were distinctly for the Mussalmans. Nevertheless his State has not escaped the poison of communalism. The blind indiscriminate fury of agitation has engulfed that State. We hold no brief for Indian State's administration. Nor would we object to any reasonable agitation for securing all just rights of citizenship appropriate for a liberal and progressive state, such as we hope India is going to be. If and when the States join a Federation of all India, any citizen of the Federal Commonwealth would be entitled to agitate for securing the just rights of federal citizenship in any part of India where, in his opinion, such rights are denied to the people.

IMPARTIAL INQUIRY NECESSARY.

We are, therefore, unable to take exception to the mere fact of "outside agitation" as the Maharaja calls it for causing the disturbances in the State, if it be true that the allegations of the Alwar Durbar are well founded in that regard. Any just grievance that the people of Alwar have against the administration must we suggest be forthwith investigated into by an impartial authority; and, if established, must be promptly remedied. We do not feel quite convinced that the mere touring of His Highness in the districts affected will remedy the grievances. Nor do we feel ought but sceptic as to whether the Maharaja will, in his tour, ever come to hear the whole truth of the matter, as an independent and impartial Committee might be able to. We would, therefore, press upon the Alwar Durbar the necessity of an immediate appointment of a Committee to investigate into these grievances, and adopting the wisdom of the recommendations for remedying the same, such as they are discovered to be by that Committee. But though we have every sympathy with people who have a just grievance, we object to any agitation conducted for the mere sake of communal antagonism, without any substantial or genuine grievance to justify such an agitation. The mere fact that some subjects of a Hindu Prince are Muhammadans or vice versa, seems to be enough for these professional agitators to set afoot mischief and discontent in the States that cannot but be severely condemned.

A SUGGESTION.

Apart, however, from such investigation, we would like to make another suggestion for the consideration of the state authorities in general. The communal difficulty is becoming chronic and universal. It would not solve the problem, which is of national dimension if we take each specific case as an isolated unconnected manifestation of purely local grievances. We must, therefore, devise some permanent machinery for dealing with communal troubles all over the country. The realisation of the Allahabad understanding will, we trust, help to minimise the tension between communities, and save the country a lot of needless distress and difficulties, which is its fate to-day. A Standing Committee, say on the model of the Assembly Committee proposed to be set up to watch the operation of the Ottawa agreement, may be instituted, preferably of high judicial personages only, and entrusted with such cases as and where they arise. Such a Committee or tribunal should investigate the causes of the agitation, and suggest remedies forthwith, which must be given effect to as decisions of the Judiciary. Would the Government of India,—or better still, the representatives of the people at the forthcoming Unity Conference at Allahabad, take up the suggestion, and embody it in the new coostitution?

PLEA FOR ENTENTE CORDIALE

Open Letter To The Members Of The Indian Merchants' Chamber

Dear Sirs,

As you are aware the Indian Merchants' Chamber is passing through a crisis, but those of you who are old members are aware that this is not the first time that a crisis has overtaken the Chamber. You will remember that when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visited India and landed at Bombay a decade back, there was a move by the Congress to boycott the said visit. Our Chamber did not escape the move. The Chamber intended to present an Address of welcome which was naturally resented by the nationalist element. A general meeting of the Chamber was called in the Hall of the Great Western Hotel Building, with Sheth Lalji Naranji in the Chair. The matter went to poll and Sheth Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Mathradas Canji Matani were appointed scrutineers. The scrutineers declared the result even and Sheth Lalji gave his casting vote and declared the proposition to give the Address as carried.

As it is not my desire to open old wounds, I will not refer to the ways and means adopted in taking the vote and counting it. I refer to this incident to indicate that at that time there was such a resentment of feeling against the giving of an Address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales that many members threatened to resign. Sheth Umar Sobhani, of revered and national memory, then was a power; and I had in my hands about 170 resignations, the same having been placed in my charge as it was I who led the opposition. Everyone knows my feelings of respect and regard for Sheth Umar Sobhani, but my love for the Chamber was still greater, and I resisted the attempt to break up the Chamber with the result that no resignations were tendered. I am referring to this because I have heard of such an attempt to harm our Chamber and start another body.

It is hardly necessary to point out that differences between members of the Committee, however bitter, are not differences with the Chamber, and the attempt to punish the Chamber because of differences with the members of the Committee, is, to say the least, to spite the face by cutting off the nose. I am glad that on my return from Cutch, I have learnt that such an attempt, if thought of, has been given up. It is a wise step, but that does not end the crisis, which I understand still continues.

FAIR AND FRANK VOTING ESSENTIAL.

I am too democrate to argue that the voice of the majority should not prevail, but it must be the voice of such majority as has been obtained by fair and frank voting at the general election and then only it can have the true ring about it. This is not possible under the present rules of the Chamber. Whilst under these Rules, the election to the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Municipality and the Legislature is by voting by ballot taken at the Office of the Chamber on one and the same day, (vide page 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber), the election to the Committee is by a process whereby members are sent by post voting papers. These voting papers are canvassed for by the candidates, in very many cases carried away blank, and after the names of the party or members on the ticket are put on, they are returned to the Secretary. You will thus see that such a process is defective and benefits those who have more time to concentrate on going round bringing pressure and their influence on the voter who thus is not free to exercise his vote independently and as he would like to. With a view to cure this defect, the late Mr. D. M. Madon gave a notice of motion, dated 17th July 1931, for amending Rule No. 26. He proposed that the ballot be taken at the office of the Chamber, but the said amendment was lost, the nationalists most prominent among others, defeating it.

SECURING TRUE REFERANDUM.

With a view that a true referendum of the members is taken, I would suggest that an amendment on the lines indicated by the late Mr. Madon be made, and would earnestly appeal to all members of the Chamber to see that the Rule regarding election to the Committee is changed as above. Such an amendment of the Rule will favour no set, as voting will be by ballot, and thus free and frank, and not under pressure and influence as at present. If the next Committee is elected on this suggested basis, no one will have cause to complain that he has not the Chamber behind his back when he is elected to the Committee.

The party who gets in power by such a free election can say that he has come in by the vote of the Chamber and having the majority, and minority must submit to the decision of the majority and that the Chamber is greater than the Committee members. Will the nationalists who say that they have the sanction of the general body agree to such an amendment of the Rule? I believe an amendment so suggested will, if they have the majority, strengthen them more, and no party need have the cause to complain whatever the result of the ballot so taken. I also believe on lines like this a settlement honourable to both the wings of the Committee can be arrived at. I am writing this open letter to you, because you are out of the fray, and those who are in it do not, as they cannot, see, as clearly as yourselves. It is with this view that I am writing this letter.

ELECT VASANJI AS PRESIDENT.

In this connection, I would also like to make a suggestion, for whatever it is worth, namely, that the President of the next year should be a personality who has confidence of both the wings, and with that view may I put forward for consideration the name of Seth Mathuradas Vasanji, who, you all know, has the confidence of both the sides of the House. I have no intention to prevent Mr. Manu Subedar, the present Vice-President, from stepping into the Presidential Chair as has been a convention of the Chamber, but I am sure no one will be more glad than Mr. Manu Subedar to step aside for a year and continue to be the Vice-President for twelve months more. I believe an "entente cordiale" between the two wings of the House can be established, and if I did not think so I would not be writing this letter. I have studiously avoided reference to any unpleasant matters, as this can only inflame and not soothe the differences.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIREE.
November 30.

Notes of the Day

Papen, The Inevitable.

Will von Papen have another lease of difficult and unhappy tenure as Chancellor of the German Reich? It is extremely probable that President Hindenburg may again ask him to undertake this heavy task of piloting Germany through the crisis, political and economic, which faces her. Von Papen is naturally unpopular with the large body of Socialist opinion, which looks with rank disfavour upon his Emergency Decrees drastically curtailing the right to strike and to organise against the capitalist interests. He is unpopular with the Nazis, because they realise that he is the only man who proves an insurmountable obstacle to their dream of a Hitler dictatorship of Germany. Von Schleicher is reported to have made efforts to persuade the Nazi leader to "tolerate" a Cabinet under his leadership. Von Papen will never go so far in accommodating the Nazis. It is to be seen whether ultimately Germany accepts him as the inevitable Chancellor until the political horizon clears.

"Severely Condemned."

The debate on the Indian political situation at the Cambridge Union Society on the motion that "This House severely condemns Indian Imperial policy" attracted, says a Reuter's message, considerable interest. The motion was carried by 274 to 142, although Mr. John Coatman, Director of Information in India under the Irwin Viceroyalty, could with his personal knowledge of the working of "Indian Imperial policy" defend the bureaucratic case with a wealth of arguments. He accused the mover, Mr. Shanti Dhavan, a brilliant student from India, who has won the enviable distinction of being President of the Union Society, of drawing a "sombre picture" of present conditions in this country. The large majority which Mr. Dhavan won for his side of the case indicates that thoughtful minds among the Cambridge undergraduates are perturbed over Ordinance policy in India.

Anti-Caste Agitation.

The "Jat Pat Torak Mandal" or the Anti-Caste League of Lahore has for some years past been conducting a vigorous campaign against caste but it is a pity that the campaign has not been adequately supported in other provinces. The Anti-Caste Conference held by the Mandal at Lahore last week has passed a sound resolution appealing to educational and other public institutions not to emphasise caste feeling by insisting upon students and others in those institutions recording their caste and sub-caste. But we doubt if Government as at present constituted will give any due heed to the appeal. The people, however, can do much if they are determined to abolish caste.

The Root Cause.

The Conference has also adopted a resolution rightly declaring caste system to be the root cause of untouchability and urging all anti-untouchability institutions to abolish caste itself "so that untouchability may be destroyed lock, stock and barrel. But several of our anti-untouchability leagues are very narrow in their outlook and scope of work and decline even to hold inter-caste dinners. Some of them duly call upon proprietors of restaurants to admit untouchables, but what will they do if the proprietors say: "Doctors, heal yourselves and show the way by holding inter-caste dinners?"

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster)

It is very seldom in these days one gets the pleasure of reading an exhilarating speech of the character delivered by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani at the 11th Annual Convocation of the University of Lucknow last Saturday. That any speech of Mr. Chintamani's should be resplendent with balanced sentences, choicest selection of diction and incisive logic is always to be taken for granted. But what I particularly have felt reading through this inspiring Address is the appealing note of fervid patriotism sobered by discipline which, according to Mr. Chintamani's definition, sums up all that is indispensable for real success in any sphere in which one's lot is cast.

* * * *

His vigorous plea for providing the amplest possible scope for higher education to all alike, both the poor and the rich, is only a partial reflection of his general cosmopolitan outlook which does not admit of any narrow and aristocratic criterion for consideration of such matters. His balanced judgment is amply borne out by his approval on the one hand of the historic Japanese dictum "there should not be a village without a school nor a home with an illiterate member" and on the other his pointed recognition of the fact that national progress of every kind depends upon certain individuals than upon the mass. The Address is full of beautiful quotations from varied writers and I am sure it will make not only interesting reading for those who had not the privilege of listening to it but will also be treasured by our younger men and women to seek inspiration amidst the drab and dreary conditions of day to day life in this country.

* * * *

The Council of Elders is reported to have met at Delhi on Tuesday and as is very appropriate to the reputation of this Council it spent the day in making holiday speeches and in recording a resolution of regret at the death of Sir Ali Imam. But for me and I believe for all those who give serious thought to the economic problems of this country, one subject has no small interest, that is, the retirement of Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha from the Council of State. I do not think there is any other Indian public man living to-day with Sir Dinshaw's mental vigour at his venerable age. The greatest tragedy of our public life to my mind lies in this that most of us are too apt to forget the meritorious services rendered to this country by men of the past generation, by men who I contend really prepared the background for to-day's happenings in the public life of this country. I have always personally felt that this country cannot too sufficiently be grateful both to the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and to Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha for their eminent services in the way of mastering the intricate statistical material regarding India's numerous problems and elucidating them in a manner which has enabled us to realise to-day the enormity and injustice involved in the foreign control of Indian interests.

* * * *

As a student of some of the problems pertaining to India's public finances, I have dozens of times gone back with humble gratitude to the unforgettable work done by these two great sons of India at the time of the Welby Commission. Throughout his long and varied activities, Sir Dinshaw has shown to the amazement of his numerous friends the same dexterity and facility of wading through the swamby marshes of statistics as that of the house-hold cat walking amonst the kitchen crockery It is but human that having worked in times and in atmosphere entirely different from the ruling conditions of to-day, Sir Dinshaw at his age cannot be expected to be in perfect accord with the revolution in ideas we have experienced during the past few years.

* * * *

But it will be a sad mistake to believe that the success achieved in India to-day in regard to larger political freedom is not to a large extent due to the preliminary and pioneering work done by stalwarts like Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha. May he be spared sufficiently long to see the fruition of his past efforts in the immediate future!

SWITCH OFF DURING MOON-LIGHT NIGHTS

NOVEL PROPOSAL TO CUT MUNICIPAL LIGHT BILL NEGATIVED

Commissioner Wants Band For Cultural Uplift

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

To dispense with bands in Municipal Gardens and to switch off street lights in Bombay on moon-light nights were the two novel suggestions put forward at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee on Wednesday, when the Budget Estimates for the year 1933-34 were further considered.

The suggestion regarding cutting out the light bill was thrown out summarily, and in same manner, the Committee thought that entertainment to the public was a necessity, and a sum of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned for providing the usual band in the Victoria Gardens.

Another grant of Rs. 11,500 for entertainments in other Municipal Gardens will be considered at the next meeting.

When the demand for Rs. 913,200 for "Public Lighting" came up, Dr. J.A. Collaco commented that the Municipality was spending far too much on its street lighting, and he thought there was a possibility of retrenchment in this direction. His suggestion was to invite the Gas Company and the B.E.S.T. Company to co-operate with the Municipality in minimising the consumption of electric and gas energy.

NO GOOD INVITING.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that no good would come out of such invitation to the companies, as it was not their work to suggest how economy could be effected. Their work was to carry out orders and to supply energy.

It was suggested by Dr. Collaco that saving could be effected by putting on the lights half an hour later than they did at present, and putting them off half an hour earlier than usual.

Mr. Husseinalli M. Rahmatullah asked if it was not possible to switch off the lights on moon-light nights.

The Commissioner replied that there was only one or two nights when there was moon-light throughout the night, and even then it was not possible to dispense with street lights altogether. The required grant was sanctioned.

The Committee reduced by Rs. 2,000 the grant of Rs. 70,000 under the head "Roads, Drains and Sewers."

A demand for Rs. 3,26,677 for the "Fire Brigade" of which Rs 2,10,234 would be spent for the salary bill of the department was granted.

WHEN ENCROACHMENT IS NOT ENCROACHMENT

When the question of grants under the head "Licensing and Removal of Encroachments on Public Streets" came up for discussion, Mr. L.R. Tairsee asked whether the income derived by the issue of licenses and owners of stall boards was more than the establishment charges of the department.

The Commissioner replied that the establishment charges were below the income, and in the case of hawkers, it was considerably below the income.

Mr. Tairsee: So the Encroachment Department is not encroaching on our revenues. (Laughter).

The advisability of cutting down the arrangements for musical entertainments at the Victoria Gardens and other Municipal places resulted in an interesting discussion. The estimated budget under the head "Victoria Gardens" was Rs. 128,828, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,500 was demanded for a band.

MOTIONS FOR CUT.

Mr. L.R. Tirsee proposed that there should be no provision for such entertainments. It may be good to provide such amenities, but in the present state of Municipal finances, he considered it was not proper to spend money on it.

Dr. S.P. Mehta said, in a City like Bombay, such entertainments were necessary, as many poor people who could not afford to pay for such amenities were benefited by them.

Mr. J.A. Collaco agreed with Mr. Tairsee and wanted to reduce the grant at least by half, if not to do way with it.

The Commissioner asked whether members would prefer such amenities or spending the money on education?

Dr. Collaco: We will like to have two schools.

The Commissioner: Personally, I would like to spend money on bands, as it provides for cultural uplift of the people.

Mr. Tairsee: I quite appreciate the aesthetic sense, but such things can wait till better times come.

Dr. Mehta asked if the fees paid to the bands could not be reduced.

The Municipal Commissioner replied in the negative adding, "You do not want Dhobi Talao Bands there."

Eventually, the Committee granted the money demanded. The grant of Rs. 11,500 for bands at other Municipal Gardens will be discussed at the next meeting.

WANTED A CLOCK.

During the course of the discussion on grants for Municipal Gardens, Mr. L.R. Tairsee pointed out that there was a great need of having a clock at the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, and said, it could be made for Rs. 200, and he would be prepared to pay the money himself.

The Municipal Commissioner said, it would require about Rs. 300 and he would consider the matter.

Mr. Tairsee: I think my friend Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt will like to immortalise himself by presenting a clock.

Mr. Bhatt agreed to pay the required donation of Rs. 300.

The Committee adjourns till Thursday.

Is This Fair Criticism?

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Is it fair on the part of "Gentleman with a duster" to subject the Bombay Textile Industry to such a sweeping condemnation in your to-day's issue? It is true that it requires internal reform but why single it out as the "Most Mismanaged" industry."—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

November 30.

LABOUR PARTY FOR BENGAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the leading trade unionists and Independent Labourites of Bengal held in Calcutta on Sunday last under the auspices of the Bengal Trade Union Federation with Dr. Naresh Sen Gupta, M.L.C. in the chair in order to form a Political Labour Party in Bengal.

A resolution was unanimously adopted forming the party under the style of Bengal Labour Party and constituting the provisional executive with Mr. Erinsikanti Bose and Mr. Attab Ali as Chairman and Secretary respectively.

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President" Harrison" will arrive here to-day (Thursday) at 1 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 14 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday noon, with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

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MUSLIM CONFERENCE ON DECEMBER 10

Invitations Issued To Delegates

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, November 30.

Raja Saheb of Saleempur, who presided over the Muslim Conference held here last month and the delegates whereof met Hindu and Sikh delegates at Allahabad and formulated a unity proposals has now, in consonance with the resolution of the Conference issued invitations to representatives of all the existing Muslim organisations in India to assemble at Lucknow on December 10 and 11 to consider the unity proposals and the delegates from this Conference will meet the Hindu and Sikh delegates in a joint conference at Allahabad on December 12 and 13.

Inquiries relating to the forthcoming Muslim Conference should be addressed to Mr. Syed Zakir-ali, Secretary, Muslim Conference Saleempur, House Lucknow.

RACE FOR GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP

Hitler In Limelight

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

The choice of the Chancellor is now understood to have narrowed down to General von Schleicher and Von Papen, the latter will certainly be re-appointed by Von Hindenburg, despite the general opposition.

If General Von Schleicher fails to gain the necessary support once again, Herr Hitler comes into the limelight, as General Von Schleicher is anxiously seeking him with the object to obtain at any rate, the Nazi toleration for a Cabinet under the General's leadership. To-day Herr Hitler apparently sidetracked the General and went to Weimar, where he summoned his chief lieutenants and advisers from Berlin to discuss General Von Schleicher's proposals.—Reuter's Special.

Sgr. Torati Suspended From Fascist Party

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, November 30.

For using phrases in private letters, afterwards made public, which are inadmissible from a man who held a high office in the Fascist Party, Signor Torati, the former Secretary-General and ex editor of "Lastampa" has been suspended indefinitely from the membership of the Party.—Reuter.

MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Hubli Railwaymen's Decision.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The Secretary of the Railway Union Hubli wires that at a general meeting at Hubli, where the public union and Public Utility servicemen also participated a resolution was unanimously adopted authorising the general secretary to issue notice under Section 15 (1) Trades Disputes Act for a general strike.—A.P.

HAYMAN RESIGNS FROM RLY BOARD

To Join Tatas

NEW DELHI, Novr. 30.

Mr. A.M. Hayman, member of the Railway Board, relinquished his office to-day and left Delhi this evening on three months' leave prior to taking his new appointment with Messrs. Tata and Sons.

Mr. C.P. Colvin has been appointed to officiate as a member of the Board and will hold charge of both the Traffic and Establishment subjects.—A.P.

Injunction Against Discharge Rejected

LAHORE, November 30.

The petition filed by the N.W.R. Union in the Court of the Sub-Judge, praying for a permanent injunction restraining the Agent of the N.W. Railway from discharging 159 workmen from the Mughalpura Workshop, has been rejected.

The Court also rejected the contempt of court case against the Agent, arising out of the refusal of the Chief Personnel Officer to receive the process order addressed to the Agent.—A.P.

DISARMAMENT IN PRACTICE

Proposal To Increase U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Novr. 30.

A recommendation that the United States Army should be increased to 4,000 officers and 165,000 men is made by General Douglas Macarther, Chief of the Staff, in the Annual Report.

The Report declares that an important element of citizenship is opposed to the further weakening of the military strength, unless accompanied with drastic cuts in the armies of other Nations. It points out that the United States ranks sixth among the Powers concerned in land defence.

The Report emphasises the tense situation in the Far East and inadequacy of the American defences, especially in Hawai.—Reuter's Special.

Walk-Out In Schools Committee

TALPADE'S PROTEST AGAINST PROCEDURE OF RECORDING VOTES

The proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee were enlivened when two members staged a dramatic walk-out, as a protest against the manner in which the business was conducted on Wednesday, Prof. V. Rao presided.

The decision to confirm the appointment of a teacher on a special grade, in spite of a previous resolution of the Committee abolishing all special grades led to Mr. R. A. Gole leaving the meeting. He considered it a waste of time to discuss some more proposals of a similar nature.

Some time later, Mr. M. N. Talpade also left the meeting, as a protest against the manner in which votes were recorded on an amendment of his.

It was proposed that Mr. Sardar Anwar, a Special English teacher for Urdu Schools who had completed one year's period of probation should be confirmed on a grade of Rs. 100-5-150.

NO SPECIAL GRADES

Mr. R. A. Gole objected to the proposal on the ground that it went against the resolution passed by the Committee abolishing all special grades.

Mr. M. N. Talpade supported the suggestion as he considered they would be nullyfying the previous resolution of the Committee, if they accepted the proposition. He remarked that things were becoming chaotic in the School's Committe and the acceptance and the would be burden the Committee with an extra expenditure of Rs. 12,000.

Votes were taken on the proposition which resulted in its being accepted.

Similarly, other propositions confirming acting or probationary teachers followed, when Mr. Gole left the meeting remarking that it was no use wasting time on those propositions.

Mr. Talpade wanted information regarding a music teacher whose appointment had been postponed, pending a test. He said that six months ago the Committee decided to ask Prof. B. R. Deodhar of the Indian School of Music to assist them in carrying out the test, and asked the Secretary what he had done in the matter.

The Secretary said that he had written to Prof. Deodhar, but had not received a reply.

Mr Talpade asked if the Secretary meant to suggest that Prof. Deodhar could find no time during the six months. He wanted all the papers regarding the matter to be placed before the meeting.

As the papers were not available immediately Dr. Cursetji suggested that the matter regarding all the teachers be sent to a sub-committee for report. This amendment was put to the vote and carried.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

Against the amendment, Mr. Talpade moved that all appointments except that of the music teacher be confirmed on the grades proposed. He said having decided one case it followed that they should treat the others similarly. "You cannot blow hot and cold in the same breath" he added.

The amendment was put to vote, and the Chairman declared that there were four votes for it, and three against. Just then Mrs. N. Dalvi said that her vote against the amendment had not been counted.

The Chairman said that Mrs. Dalvi did not raise her hand in time, but he was prepared to count the votes against.

Mr. Talpade: This is most a unconstitutional procedure.

With this remark he walked out.

The Chairman however, did not count the votes again and put the amendment to vote as substantiative proposition. It was lost by a majority.

JOINT-ELECTORATES BENEFICIAL TO MUSLIMS

Dacca Muslim Hall Union Debate

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the Muslim Hall Union of the Dacca University held recently a motion was carried that in the opinion of the House, joint electorates with reservation of seats were beneficial to India as a whole and Muslims in particular.

HAIG QUOTES CONGRESS BULLETIN IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from opage 1.)

This was not possible under the clause as it stood.

SUPPRESSING PEACEFUL PICKETING

Sir Hari Singh Gour complained that under the guise of suppressing civil disobedience Government were trying to suppress no intentionally, but in effect, all peaceful picketing which might result in the suppression of that social reform activity directed towards the promotion of abstinence and cultivation of a national Swadeshi spirit. He wanted the Government to amend the Clause in order to safeguard this social reform activity which was being carried on independent of the Congress programme.

ABDUR RAHIM'S RETORT

Sir Abdur Rahim asked Sir H. S. Gour, the leader of the Nationalists, to consider whether the encouragement of Swadeshi and the cause of temperance would not be very effectively carried on by giving preference to British goods of all kinds, including ale, beer and strong spirit. (Laughter.)

Mr. S. C. Sen thought that the clause as it stood would operate more against innocent people than against the guilty. He warned the House against the possibility of employment of this section by police officers as an instrument to blackmail loyal and peaceful citizens.

SWADESHI WEAPON.

Mr. S. C. Mitra referring to instances quoted by Mr. Soreley about aggressive picketing volunteered in his turn to cite any number of cases which were forbidden from publication in the press owing to the Ordinances. He affirmed that picketing was the only weapon in the hands of Indians for the encouragement of nascent Indian industries.

Mr. Aggarwal said that all legal precedents and propriety had been thrown to the winds while framing this clause which dealt a blow at the right of association, propaganda and other social avocation. He considered the whole clause was impossible of any amendment.

Pandit Sen, Advocate, opposition

Pandit Sen, Advocate, expressed opposition to the whole bill as the Government was not in a mood even to accept reasonable amendments.

SILLY AND DANGEROUS.

Mr. H. P. Mody did not agree with those who argued that there should be no law penalising any form of picketing. As one coming from Bombay, he could say that picketing was carried on to the extent of demoralising general public. While he was prepared to support a large number of amendments which could really do away with the obnoxious features of the clause, he was not prepared to support its entire deletion. As for explanation to the clause, he said it was not only silly but also dangerous.

Mr. Ranga Iyer deplored the unfortunate insinuation which Sir Abdur Rahim made against Sir H. S. Gour. He was opposed to the whole clause together with the explanation, and wanted them to be deleted lock stock and barrel.

.....

When Mr. Ranga Iyer proceeding referred to Mr. Mody's attitude, Mr. Mody made it clear that there was a demand sent up to the Government of India by several associations, including his own for the tightening of the law which was not even as adequate as the English law on the subject. (Cheers).

Proceeding Mr. Ranga Iyer said: "I am satisfied from the official applause with which Mr. Mody's explanation has been punctured what his attitude is."

Mr. Mody: Does not my friend get official applause?

Mr. Ranga Iyer: I have to get it.

.....

Mr. Mody: You will get it in a couple of days. (Laughter).

ONLY WEAPON LEFT.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: But I would get it not on an official motion that would emanate from the leader of my party (Cheers). As for this clause, I say, "if you take away the right of peaceful picketing, you are taking away one of the legitimate weapons we can use for Swadeshi and temperance propaganda. That weapon is the only one left with us in the absence of fiscal autonomy.

HAIG QUOTES BULLETIN.

Mr. Haig, the Home Member, winding up, detailed the activities of pickets in front of shops and explained how the results of their efforts were reported frequently to Congress headquarters with a view to further the methods of coercion. It had been said that by this clause that people would be prevented from conducting ordinary methods of propaganda. Surely, there were many other methods of propaganda like writing on temperance or Swadeshi in newspapers, issuing pamphlets, holding public meetings and making speeches on Swadeshi or temperance, etc. No such activity was an offence under or was prohibited by this clause. But it was an offence to go beyond the ordinary methods of reasonable persuasion and to attempt to coerce people, to intimidate them, to annoy them and to pester them into agreeing with you, when you have failed to convince them with your intellect.

In fact, the Bombay Congress Bulletin, had warned that failing persuasion, they would adopt direct action. And picketing was a form of direct action, and it was that mentality which the clause attempted to put down.

MOTION REJECTED.

As for the explanation, the Home Member said that it inserted at the suggestion of some members, although he agreed that it did not add very much to the meaning of the clause itself.

Mr. Jadhav's motion to delete the clause was rejected without division.

ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED

After lunch, the proceedings were dull and in all eleven amendments to clause 7 were discussed, but all of them were rejected. An amendment of Mr. Jadhav attempted the addition of an explanation to the effect that peaceful persuasion or inducement which did not or was not calculated to involve any obstruction, violence, intimidation, annoyance or alarm to any person did not come within the purview of this section.

Messrs. Mitra, Navalrai, Sant Singh, Patil, Sarda and Gunjal supported Mr. Jadhav.

Sir Brojendra Mitter considered the explanation as absolutely meaningless and unnecessary. When the House divided the motion was rejected by 56 votes to 30.

.....

CLAUSE SEVEN ADOPTED.

The next amendment by Mr. Ramkrishna Reddi aimed at restricting peaceful picketing, peaceful persuasion and peaceful argument only for the purpose of promoting indigenous Swadeshi products and peaceful picketing of toddy, arrack and ganja shops without involving obstruction, violence or intimidation to any person. The mover said that by this amendment, he wanted to test the "bona fides" of the Government's intention.

The Home Member replied that the object of the Government was to stop any form of picketing, and it would be stultifying their object, if they were to exempt those offences in certain cases. The motion was rejected.

Clause 7 was finally adopted without any alteration. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow. —A.P.

IRON AND COAL CORPORATION

Reorganisation Scheme Sanctioned

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, November 30.

The scheme of reorganisation of the finances of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Corporation, involving a reduction of capital from 3,700,000 to 425,000 sterling, was sanctioned by Mr. Justice Bennett in the Chancery Division.

It is stated that if the scheme were not effective, it would mean that the Company would probably be wound up and 20,000 men will be thrown out of work.—Reuter.

NIGHT SESSIONS FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL?

Speeding Up Ordinance Bill

HUDSON URGES IT AS WAR MEASURE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Legislative Council again spent the whole day, to-day in considering only one clause of the Ordinance Bill. The councillors do not seem to take interest in the proceedings: some of them occasionally steal a short nap, while others chit chat when the House is addressed by some councillors who move amendments or when officials from the Treasury Bench reply. At times nearly two third of the Council hall are empty. In view of the slow progress made during the past few days, the Hon. President had to intimate that if members do not hurry up, he would have to call meetings at night and also in the mornings.

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL TO REVIEW

To-day, consideration was given to clause 4 which referred to special powers to control suspected persons. This clause had about 40 amendments, though the clause itself consisted of 25 lines. In view of numerous amendments, the Home Member stated that he was prepared to meet the House in every possible way, provided it did not seriously affect the Bill. He therefore moved an amendment to clause 4 empowering the Governor-in-Council to review all orders passed under this Act every six months.

DETENTION LIMIT

Rao Bahadur Asavle moved an amendment to limit the period of detention to one month only.

Mr. Hudson said that preventive measures of that kind were adopted not only in India, but in almost every country in Europe. During the last War, even in England, such measures were adopted. They were constantly reminded that there was war in India, and the Government were therefore obliged to enforce that provision.

They must have the necessary powers to deal with a mass movement. There was a movement in January last, and he could not say, if it would not be repeated again. In the beginning of this movement, Government arrested leaders and removed them to a place where they could do no harm. That was the only practical method of dealing with such a movement.

CLAUSE FOUR ADOPTED

A great many of these men were young, not properly educated, and had nothing else to do. Many of these young men were released within two months. Then it should not be understood, that this period of two months was invariable. In Bombay alone, a large number of them, who came to their senses admitted having been foolish enough to participate in the movement and were released before the expiry of the period of two months.

The Clause 4 was agreed to as amended by the Home Member.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

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COMMERCE MEMBER'S "JUGGLERY OF FIGURES"

"Sir J. Bhore's Statement On Surplus Staff, Self-Contradictory"

M. & S. M. RLY. UNION'S PLEA FOR CONCILIATION BOARD

The following communique, re-Commerce Member's Statement before the Legislative Assembly has been issued by the General Secretary of the M. & S M. Railway Employee's Union, Perambur:—

Sir Joseph Bhore's statement before the Legislative Assembly does not give an adequate impression to the public as to the causes which led to the declaration of the strike on the M. & S. M. Railway.

In the first place no mention is made of the shifting positions assumed by the Agent, M. & S. M. Railway in regard to the declaration of alleged surplus figures from time to time. Nobody would question the fact that variations in the volume of work be done, will occur. But one cannot be expected to accept a statement as correct when it is self-contradictory with the previous statements.

SELF-CONTRADICTORY

Sir Joseph Bhore states that "the Agent made a fresh estimate of the surplus staff in August 1932, which fix the surplus at 474 men." In another place he states "the total surplus if full normal working were restored, would be approximately 700 employees, including 110 men who would become surplus on the completion of the Remodelling Scheme."

Sir Joseph Bhore has not explained how these statements will square with the written statement of the Agent to the President of the Union and the men that "the present retrenchment is nothing new but the unaccomplished part of the retrenchment declared necessary last year and on the other hand there has been a reduction of the number to the benefit of the men."

After the Union's showing that on the basis of the surplus declared last year, the present figures of surplus were proved to be very excessive and contradictory with the said Agent's statement, by facts and figures, to further impress upon him his incorrectness and to elicit what was the real surplus he meant, the Union repeatedly asked for a discussion which was refused.

JUGGLERY OF FIGURES

He then went on changing his figures from 21st September 1932 as follows:—

474; 471; 432; 474 plus those covered by previous short-time. 474 plus liberal number to cover normal wastage for the next year. 700 latest by Sir Joseph Bhore.

This kind of self-contradictory figures created the impression that the Agent was juggling with figures. The Agent would neither discuss with the Union nor face a Conciliation Board on this issue.

Further the Agent never said that he made a fresh review in August until 12 days after the strike and that too in a Press communique. One does not know even now whether the Agent's statement that the present figures of surplus are less than what they should be according to surplus declared last year, is to be disbelieved or not. The increase in the alleged surplus to 700 after the strike cannot but create further suspicion in the minds of the men as regards the real surplus.

All this is not explained in Sir Joseph Bhore's statement. Accepting for argument's sake, that the latest figure is the correct one, it is apparent this was not made known to the men before they went on strike and the Agent has to accept personal responsibility on the matter by sticking to his statement that the surplus is than the balance of the last year's declared surplus and the men should be compensated for the loss suffered by them due to the strike declared on account of his misleading information.

THE REAL SURPLUS.

In regard to the statement that the Government are satisfied that no promise was made or implied that the men discharged last year would be re-engaged, the Union strongly contends the correctness of the Government's view. The maintenance of the waiting list for those retrenched last year implies that when the workshops can give employment to the retrenched on occurrence of such vacancies which may be filled, the retrenched men would be reinstated. Short-time is a device to create such vacancies without financial burden to the Railway. Agreement to work short-time or leave by rotation to carrry a surplus of 20 per cent. in each shop was entered into by the Railway in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Circular No. 1 of 19th September 1932.

The men were agreeable to this method. But they pointed o' that creation of vacancies upto 20 per cent. of the shops strength if short-time is made effective, should mean logically the reinstatement of the 93 retrenched persons because nearly 298 vacancies in addition to the alleged surplus will be created if short-time upto 20 per cent. is worked to; this is so even granting that the self-contradictory highest estimate of surplus by the Railway is correct. This the Administration did not understand or would not understand. The Government are evidently misinformed about the matter.

UNION'S CHARGE CONFIRMED.

Sir Joseph Bhore's statement is a confirmation of the Union's charge in regard to the estimates of surplus. In regard to the reinstatement of the 93, in view of the above reasons, there is necessity for discussion as regards the correctness of the Government's view failing which a Conciliation Board is the only alternative restoring 'Statusquo ante bellum.' The strike could have been avoided had the request of the Union for a Conciliation Board been complied with.

The prolongation of the strike, it is now very clear from Sir Joseph Bhore's statement, is due to the Agent's unfortunate attitude on this question.

AMERICA AND THE GRAND NATIONAL

Troublemaker Sent Across

NEW YORK (By Mail)

America is preparing for another invasion of the English turf next year.

Mrs. E. R. Somerville's Troublemaker, a well-known performer in Hunt Club events, has already left for England to be prepared for the Liverpool Grand National, next March, and next month Mr. A. C. Bostwick will ship his Mate, the outstanding three-year-old of last season, but a big disappointment this season.

Mate, a son of Prince of Pal, will contest the important English handicaps.

Mate won over £40,000 in stake money last season, including such prizes as the Peakness Stakes and the American Derby. This season, however, he has started thirteen times without a win, being second once, and third six times.

ALLEGED DELHI CONSPIRACY

Two Accused Committed To Sessions

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

Orders were announced this morning by Mr. Isar, City Magistrate in two cases of alleged conspiracy in Delhi.

The Magistrate committed to sessions Harbandhu Samajar Ganpatrai and N Bhagwansahai after charging them under Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code read with Section 397 of the Indian Penal Code for alleged conspiracy to snatch a revolver from a police constable by causing him grievous hurt during the last summer.

In the second case Harbundhu Samajdhahr and Sudhamaya Ghose were charged for alleged incendiarism at Pandit Brothers shop (cloth merchants in Chandni Chowk) under Section 120-B read with section 435 of the Indian Penal Code (alleged conspiracy to create mischief by attempting to set fire to a shop).

It is understood that January 9, 1933 has been provisionally fixed for the sessions trial of the accused.—A. P.

UNION PREPARED TO CO-OPERATE

Mr. Giri's Case For Impartial Enquiry By Govt. Of India

HUBLI, Nov. 28.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President, M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union, interviewed regarding Sir J. Bhore's statement in the Assembly said that if a full and impartial enquiry is held into the facts concerning the dispute and into the conduct of the parties relevant for the purpose, it would be held that the Union tried its best to avoid a hasty stopage of work and that it explored all possible avenues for a peaceful settlement of this dispute.

Mr. Giri stated it would not do credit to a responsible Administration like the M. & S. M. to vary figures in a most unconvincing manner not borne out by previous declarations and statements, to the disadvantage of the men just on the eve of the strike and after. which would lead any one to question the accuracy of the figures without being considered a technical expert in those matters. The Administration refused to join with the Union in an application for a Conciliation Board to place their case, which could have avoided the dispute.

UNION PREPARED TO CO-OPERATE.

Mr. Giri further emphasized that since facts and not principles are involved in this dispute, the whole course of events, if examined impartially, matters could easily be adjusted without endangering any principles or the loss of any real prestige to either party. He hoped that the Government of India will intercede and adjust matters in dispute which are easily adjustable. He said the Union on its part is prepared to co-operate.

BANDRA BABY AND HEALTH WEEK

A Three Days Programme

Arrangements are now complete for the Bandra Baby and Health Week which is to be held on St. Stanislaus School grounds on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Sir Rustom Vakil, who presides on the first day, will declare the Exhibition open.

Examination of babies will take place on Saturday at 4 p.m. Dr. Socrates Noronha will give a short lecture at 6 p.m. on "Social Hygiene, followed by Dr. J.J. Modi on "Dental Hygiene" and Dr. V. Tilak on "Care of the Expectant Mother."

On Sunday Mr. Alfred Master, Collector of Bombay and the Suburban District, will preside. At 5-45 p.m. Dr. Mrs. D'Monte will read the report on the examination of the babies with the names of the winners.

Cinema shows will be held every evening from 7-45 to 8-45 p.m.

PRIZES FOR BABIES.

For the purpse of awarding prizes, babies will be clausel in sections as follows:—(1) one to six months, (2) six to twelve months, (3) one to one and a hlaf years, (4) one and a half to two years. Three prizes will be awarded in each section presented by Dr. Mrs. D'Monte. Besides eight consolation prizes have been presented by Mrs. Shirinbai Cama, J.P. A gift will be presented to every baby who appears for the examination as a souvenir of the occasion.

The proceedings will be enlivened with music. The show will be open daily between 5 and 8-30 p.m.

Thana Village Panchayat Conference

The Secretaries to the Reception Committee, of the Village Panchayat Conference, Thana, write:

A meeting of the working committee of the Thana District Branch of the Local Self-Government Institute was held in the office of the District Local Board Thana on November 16. It was decided to hold a "Village Panchayat Conference" at Thana at 12 noon on the 4th of December next. in the meeting hall of the District School Board. Members of the District Local Board and the members, Village Panchayats in the District will form the delegates for the conference while the Presidents and Vice Presidents of Taluka Local Boards and other prominent persons in the District sympathising with the Local Self Government movement are requested to attend the conference as visitors. Delegates need not pay any fee.

POLICEMEN PUNISHED

For Ill-Treatment Of Picket Prisoners

TRAVANCORE GOVT. TAKES ACTION

TRIVANDRUM, November 28.

One police constable was dismissed from service, one head-constable was degraded and one station-writer and one police constable were suspended each for three months. This is the action taken by the Travancore Government following the investigation by the District Magistrate, Quilon, into the allegation of illtreatment by police of certain prisoners in the Alleppey lock-up.

The investigation resulted, from a representation made in March 1932 by certain members of the Srimulam Popular Assembly regarding the alleged police excess in Alleppey town in connection with the picketing movement. Government requested the District Magistrate, Quilon, to make a careful inquiry into the allegations and also instructed him to take from the policemen accused of ill-treatment, their version of the affair and allow them to cross-examine witnesses most of whom were picket prisoners and take any evidence they they might have, to disprove the allegations.

The Government have now accepted the District Magistrate's conclusions and taken action mentioned above.—A.P.

RACING IN SOUTH INDIA

Extended Programme At Mysore & Bangalore

BANGALORE, Nov. 26.

In view of the steadily increasing pouularity of racing in Southern India the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have sanctioned the extending of both the Mysore and Bangalore seasons providing additional days programme. The five days meet at Ootacamund, ending May 13, will be followed by the Mysore Season (1933) with a six-day programme, commencing on May 31, the other days given being June 3, 6, 8, 10 and 13.

The Bangalore big meeting will have seven days, the extended programme being as follows: June 21, 24, 27, 29, July 1, 5 and 8.

The usual three days racing at Secunderabad, July 15, 18 and 20 complete the forthcoming southern programme.

A. I EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eighth Session At Lahore

The Secretary, Punjab Teachers' Association, Lahore, writes:

Under the joint auspices of the Punjab Teachers' Association and the Punjab, Non-Government Schools' Federation, the next All-India Conference of the Federation of Teachers' Associations will be held at Lahore, from 27th to 30th December. A Reception Committee consisting of many influential ladies and gentlemen has been formed and arrangements for the Conference are proceeding apace.

Membership of Reception Com-Committee is open to all teachers of schools and colleges and others interested in education. The minimum fee for the membership of the Reception Commitee is fixed at Rs. 2. The fee for delegates is Rs. 2. All payments are to be made to S. Bhagat Singh, Lecturer. Central Training College, Lahore.

Papers on educational topics are invited from all educationists an educational institutions, including the universities, in India. Papers will be read and discussed in sectional meetings. The last date for the receiving of papers is the 1st week of December.

In addition to papers there will be general discussions on important topics, the detail of which will be given in a separate bulletin.

Arrangements are also being for holding an All-India Educational Exhibition under the auspices of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations. All correspondence regarding the Exhibition may be addressed to the General Secretary, All India Educational Conference, Lahore.

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Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.

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Parsi Tenant-Ownership Movement

A speech was made by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, Organising Secretary of the Bombay Municipal-aided Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, in the Municipal Corporation Hall recently on "Advantages of Municipal-aided Housing for Parsi Tenant-ownership Movement,' ' when, Mr. Framji J. Bilia, presided.

Mr. Kulkarni explained the working system of the "Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Building Society" which would undertake Tenant-ownership and Rent-Reduction schemes, on the lines of Halifax, Birmingham and Scottish Amicable Building Societies' system, according to the monthly income of the middle-class tenants. The "Parsi ownership Building Colony" would be situated at the Shivaji Park, near Matunga Railway Station. If necessity arises arrangements would be made to promote another building colony on ownership or rent-reduction system, on Improvement Trust Plots near Dadar Parsi Colony. The Parsi Co-operative Housing Society being based on "Tenantry System" no tenant had any right over the tenement in which he lived, as "ownership rights" were only vested in the "Housing Society".

Concluding Mr. Kulkarni, appreciated the very useful services rendered by Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. Sorab Pheroze Jehangir and by Mr. Minocher J. S. Kharas, Chief Accountant of the Oriental Life Assurance Company.

The 23rd A. I. Ayurvedic Conference At Bikaner

It was announced that the 23rd Ayurvedic Conference will be held from January 12th to 15th under the presidentship of Kaviraj Shyam Dasji Bachaspati of Calcutta.

But as the said Kavirajji has expressed his inability to attend the Conference. It will, therefore, be held on December 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th with Dr. A. Lakshmipatiji, B.A., M.B., and C.M. Bhishagratna of Madras in the chair. All Vaidyas and lovers of Ayurveda are requested to attend the Conference.

Arrangements for the boarding and lodging of delegates will be made by the Reception Committee. Further details can be had from Jiwan Ram Haisha, Secretary, Bikaner.

NAGPUR ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Hon. Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Nagpur, writes:—

Vigorous efforts are being made to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition here in the middle of January next which will be the first of its kind in these Provinces. It will remain open for nearly a month. A Conference of Swadeshi Manufacturers and Dealers will also be held to devise means and methods to fight out competition and to mitigate the handicaps for the Nation wide propagation of Swadeshi

COTTON

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SCATTERED THUNDER-SHOWERS IN DECCAN

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Nov. 30.

The trough of low pressure in East Arabian Sea is less marked to-day. Scattered thundershowers are reported from Madras Presidency, Bombay Deccan, East Central Provinces and Tenasserim. Night temperature remains markedly above normal in north of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy quarter of an inch; Jagdalpur a quarter; Malegaon two; Cuddalore and Bellary a half; Calicut, Negapatam, Madras, Nellore and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers will recur in South Madras and Tenasserim.—A. P.

Marlene Smashes Studio Traditions

Five pictures in two years, and Marlene Dietrich has definitely established herself as one of the Firrst Ladies of Cinemaland. With this success will she go mysterious?

Will she stop seeing the press?

Will she become a lady of legends?

Will she drop out of the film colony's social life?

Will she terminate her almost nightly visits to her neighbourhood movie show?

The answer to all these question propounded by a speculating Hollywood is "no!"

Of mystery, there will be none. Dietrich could not manage a life of shadows and myths. Her days are filled with too many vital things connected with living.

We have it from her neighbours at Santa Monica and Beverly Hills that the off-screen Dietrich plays endlessly with her daughter, Maria. They run races along the beach; they brave the surf and go shopping together. Every night Marlene can be heard singing and playing to Maria just before bedtime.

NO FAVOURS.

This does not portend a zeal for fantasy!

At the studio Dietrich demands no margin. She asks no additional favours because she is the reigning star of the lot.

The door leading to her dressing rooms always stands open. No seclusion there. Jazz music rushes forth from the suite and usually there is hilarious laughter, because Maria often is an afternoon caller when her mother is working.

GOOD ENOUGH.

The studio commissary is quite good enough for Marlene. Even in pouring rain she wades across the flooded gutters, rather than ask her maid to carry a heavy tray the distance between her dressing-room and the restaurant.

The studio factotums can always reach her on the telephone, thus establishing one of the seven wonders of Hollywood. There is no intricate system of relayed messages to flanks of servants when Marlene is needed for an interview, a fitting or a test at the studio.

If Marlene decided to take up the dodge and duck system of eluding the public, she would be forced to forego her favourite hobby: shopping. Those who know Marlene Dietrich, can reassure you she never will do this.

Dietrich adores clothes, all kinds of clothes from the mannishly tailored suits to the most flimsy of feminine fripperies.

Her wardrobe is selected from three popular gown shops in Los Angeles and Hollywood. She never demands a private room, but sits with the clientele in the main salon where the gowns are displayed to her by models and saleswomen.

The manager of one of these smart shops says that she is neither an easy nor an exacting customer.

"Mis Dietrich knows exactly what she wants," she told me. "and she is never talked into taking anything in its place. She insists upon careful fittings, and never begrudges the long minutes of standing before mirrors to perfect even the tiniest details."

"She never errs," says this prepetrator of gowns. "It is almost uncanny, her remarkable knowledge of what she should and should not wear. She is one of Hollywood's best dressed women."

NOT SHROUDED.

When Marlene goes driving, she does not shroud herself in the dim depths of a super-private town car. Her motor is equipped with a top that drops down, and it stays down for six months each year. When she drives with Maria in the back seat, she astonishingly is unaware that hundreds of eyes are peering at her from the lanes of traffic.

At the studio she works unobstrusively. There is no fanfare of attendants when she walks on to the set of "Blonde Venus," her current picture. She does not even have a personal maid, the studio hairdresser and makeup operator caring for her few needs.

No car takes her from her dressing-room to the set. Even when clad in the fantastic cabaret costumes she wears in "Blonde venus", she walks across the lot with an unconcern too natural to be studied.

Probably the most revealing insight of Marlene is the experience of a fan magazine writer, who waited for an interview one day on the steps of her dressing-rooms.

Breathless, because she was late, Dietrich came running across the lot from the entrance, her arms piled high with heavy bundles and packages. The writer helped her deposit them safely in the dressing-room, and then could not resist a query as to why Marlene herself lugged those burdens through a studio seething with office boys.

"Those boys", Marlene answered, "are busy—they work hard. These are many things I need to decorate my dressing-room, there was too much for my chauffeur to carry alone. Private cars, you know, are not allowed on the studio grounds—so I help carry them myself. Why not?"

—"Screen Play Magazine"

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance of charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Position Of The Film Industry In India

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

Gradually, as the discussions evoked by the Ottawa pact proceeded, they revealed the indifference and incredible ignorance about the film industry in India which possess those who influence or are believed to influence public opinion in India during the course of these debates and undefined discussions the superstitions in the public mind, the general mentally inert attitude of the "industrialists" and economists and finally, the unpreparedness of Government departments were more than vividly demonstrated.

* * * *

The film industry is still incredible as it may appear, fondly believed to be the sole concern of the film producer. The interest of the distributor, the exhibitor and of their pay-masters the public are tacitly overlooked. One of the services which the motion Picture Society of India rendered, last week, waited on the Commerce Member to the Government of India for the exemption of the import duty on raw films proposed to be increased by the Ottawa pact, was to emphasise clearly the intimate connection between the four main sections of the industry. If the industry is threatened with disintegration, the threat is harmful to all these sections. Apart from the direct loss to the producer, distributor and exhibitor, the loss to the thousands who are at present employed when employment is so scarce, by the industry-would be iccalculable.

* * * *

The facts and figures about the film industry its present and future conditions of progress are not, by any chance, easy to collect, record or maintain the facts and figures already collected by the Motion Picture Society of India, despite positive discouragement and tremendous obstacles, are indisputably helpful and indicate the basis on which the industry could frmulate with some purpose its plans for the future.

* * * *

The Government departments whose function it is and should be to collect these facts and figures have failed to offer the help the industry legitimately expected from them, the industry which pays them not only the import duties but the entertainment and incometax as well. The Government, either Central or Provincial, has not returned a pie to the industry in any firm of subsidy or educational grant for technical research or for increased facilities of training in the varied technical skill the industry urgently needs.

* * * *

The exemption on the import duty of raw films claimed by the Motion Picture Society of India and the consequent interest it has aroused, should not be any longer permitted to remain at its pre-war stagnant level. The industry must face the iron facts of international competition of a post-war world. And, it is up to those who are in earnest and actively eager to push the industry in the forefront to see that every aspect of the industry from now onwards receives systematic and constant attention and support.

* * * *

The efforts of the motion picture society are unquestionably, praise worthy and its case is strong and complete. It has vindicated by the representation it recently addressed to the Government of India not only the prominent position the industry occupies but its high status and almost infinite potentiality for public welfare as well. The Society must continue its courageous task.

Groomed For Stardom

Not All Cheques And Chocolates

If you think that being a film star is the sort of Paradise you long for listen to the tale of Sari Maritza who is being groomed for film stardom by the Paramount people in Hollywood. You may remember seeing Sari in British pictures? Very nearly her last film in this country was "The Water Gipsies' for which Basil Dean, the producer, sent out a decree that he was looking for a girl "with the face of a fairy and the sophistication of a siren." Sari got the job—and Basil Dean's description of the character, 'Lily," is a very apt one of Sari herself, that vivacious little spirite with the sparkling eyes and elfin expression on that attractive little face.

But to return to this pseudo-Paradise in Hollywood.

Sari has a massage and does her exercises early each morning. This is followed by breakfast and then, for two hours, the goes for her elocution lesson. After lunch, in the afternoon, she is at the studio having photographs taken or film tosts, or rehearsals or interviews or maybe trying out different forms of hair styles. The evening is her own, but as she has to be up early for her massage and work, Sari does not stay up very late.

The food has to be especially chosen for her. She may not have sugar, cream and all those other delicacies that make life interesting!

For Sari has to keep down to a certain weight and her contract will not allow her to go over this. Life's just a Bowl of Calories to poor little Sari in Hollywood, believe me!

"A lot of the people here in Hollywood are so dull or rude," she told me, "Often I wish I were back in dear old London. Hollywood parties bore me Everybody tries to be so clever and all they talk about are film! I seem so far from home sometimes, but, after all, I'm trying to achieve success so there you are . . and, after all, one cannot have everything just right, I suppose," said Sari with a sigh.

Dinner at the Maritza homestead is quite an amusing affair. With her charming manager, Miss Vivian Gye, you will find youself seated in a sweet little dining-room just off the drawing-room. A really elegent moral is served by Hannah the coloured maid: but you suffer almost intolerably because Vivian and Sari eat so little! They cast envious eyes at your potatoes, butter and other such dainties for these have been forbidden them by their dieticians! This diet game is very lamentable!

Sari Maritza is really Patricia Nathan; a combination of two of her family names on both sides was responsible for the "nom de film" of Sari Maritza, although I must confess Pat Nathan is a good name for Sari. For she is really lots of fun when you know her. She hates dressing up and likes to romp around in a sweater and flannel trousers.

In a very large car (so large that you wonder how Sari can possibly manage to reach the steering wheel and the accelerator at the same time; but a lot of cushions help) Sari and I recently went to a small cinema near her Hollywood apartment. We sat through a couple of bad pictures, and then drove to a sandwich place where it is possible to sit in the car and have your food brought on trays.

IS IT FUN!

There are always a few cars parked around these places and it is fun to sit and nibble a sandwich and drink coffee without having to move at all. I had suggested that we should go to the Brown Derby, but Sari was not interested; she confessed that she did not like "that sort of place."

"It's strange," she told me, "that we are here in Hollywood, seven thousand miles from home, and a few months ago we were lunching at the Ealing studios' I wonder when I'll be in London again? When I get a long holiday I mean to go home. I telephoned my mother the other day—it was grand speaking to her over all those miles, for a breath-taking minute I was back in London, and it was heavenly"

Born of English and Viennese parentage in Tientsin, Sari is a fluent linguist and is quite excellent at French, German, and Chinese. This little wisp of a girl of twenty,on, who was christened Patricia because she was born on St. Patrick's Day, has been the toast of London, Vienna and Berlin, and she will soon be the toast of Hollywood, in spite of her dislike of Hollywood parties!

STRICT SCHOOL.

A strict schooling and supervision when she was of child did not give Sari much of a chance to see as many pictures as she would like, but when she went to an important day school in England she managed to satisfy this desire to see films and to start watching and learning some thing about acting. Later, at the age of eighteen, Sari said she wanted to be an actress and her people allowed her six month in which to try her luck at the game.

So Sari set sail for Hungary; but inconsequential success, due to small parts, did not seem to be getting her very much ahead in her movie career until she managed to get a good part with the Sascha Company. After this "Pat" returned to visit her parents in London and while on this trip she met Vivian Gaye and the girls formed a very happy friendship that resulted in Vivian becoming Sari's manager.

GOT BUSY.

Vivian got busy right away in her new capacity and she managed to get a test for Sari with Gaumont's. From then on the little girl was destined to be world famous.

Charlie Chaplin and Sari went around in London together several times and, of course, the rumours started; but Sari assures me that she and Charlie are "just friends." In Hollywood her name has been coupled with that of a well-known director and also a Paramount writer, but I have promised not to tell you anything about him. Hollywood has a habit of digging these things out and making them world-known, and this is another thing Sari dislikes about the gay capital of the Film World.

"I met a friend at an hotel down in Mexico recently," Sari told me, "and the next day the papers mentioned that he and I were not only 'aflame,' but that our passion was hotter than the desert sands!' Poor man, he was so embarrassed—and he was so harmless!" laughed Sari.

It's strange to think of little Sari in Hollywood dieting and massaging and having lessons in deportment and dialogue and film acting. But that is part of the hard Hollywood rule. If you imagine you can walk into a studio and drow a large cheque for appearing in a picture you are mistaken. If Hollywood thinks you are starring material and you sign a contract with a big studio, you work and work hard for your success.

Film test after test, ideas in dress, cultivation of a definite persnality and other such matters are carefully schemed and tried out. No, film starring is not a game that is all fun and no work take it from Sari in Hollywood.—"Film Pictorial."

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

SPINNERS' CHARTER SIGNED

New Conciliation Machinery: Smoothing Out Hard Cases And Anomalies

"LONG PERIOD OF PEACE AHEAD"

—Mr. Leggett's Hope

The new wages and hours agreement for the spinning branch of the cotton industry in Lancashire was completed and signed in mall week after further discussions covering about six hours.

The conference was attended by Mr. F. W. Leggett, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. T. K. Liddell, Conciliation Officer for the North-western area, and Mr. G. Ryder, Conciliation Officer for the Midland area, as well as by the members of the two negotiating committees of ten-a-side representing the Master Spinners' Federation and the Amalgamations of Operative Spinners and Cardroom Workers.

Before the agreement could be finally drafted and signed there were several subjects upon which agreement, or at least an understanding, was necessary, notably the nature of the new conciliation machinery to be set up for the avoidance of stoppages in future, the restoration of old agreements, the reinstatement of operatives who had lost situations through obeying their union officials, and the adjustment of exceptional wage rates and the anomalies.

Some of these, as will be been in the details of the memorandum of agreement still have to be settled. A joint conference is to be called without delay to consider claims for exceptional treatment which either side may make respecting "wage rates and anomalies"; arrangements have to be made to secure a "fully productive" 48-hour working week by providing for such tasks as oiling and cleaning by other workers than the skilled spinner; and if displaced operatives be not reinstated within two months there are to be further discussions then on that subject.

HONOURING AGREEMENTS.

In the main the settlement follows closely on the lines of that made in the manufacturing branch of the industry. Old agreements which are considered to be necessary—but which were abrogated by the employers at the end of last year,—such as those relating to bad spinning and avoidance of stoppages at the mills, are to be restored; each side agrees to make every endeavour to secure "honourable observance of agreements"; and the old machinery for averting strikes and lock-outs is to be supplemented by the setting up of a new Joint Conciliation Committee, with an independent chairman and an independent member to be chosen by each side. The agreement comes into force as from Monday.

Mr. Leggett, who presided, expressed his pleasure afterwards with the ratification of the agreement. "I hope," he added, "that the industry has now a long period of peace before it, and I am sure that, in spite of the very great difficulties that confront them, both sides are determined to co-operate in the interests of their members and of the industry."

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:—

1. Provisions for Avoiding Stoppages of Work

(a) Conciliation Procedure.

Whereas by an agreement between the Federaton of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, dated January 4, 1915, it was agreed

That, in disputes other than bad spinning disputes, for which provision has already been made as above, it is agreed that notices shall not be tendered at any mill untill the matter in dispute has been considered by the joint committees of the two organisations, both local and central;

and whereas, by an agreement between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, dated December 11, 1914, it was agreed

That notices to cease work shall not be posted at any mill until the matter in dispute has been considered by the joint committees of the two organisations, both local and central,

it is now agreed that the provisions of the above agreements shall continue to be operative, and that, for the purpose of the more effective avoidance of stoppages of work, the following additional provisions shall operate:—

(1) When a question in dispute has been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the above agreements, and a settlement has not been reached, a conciliation committee (consisting of not less than four, or more than six, from each side of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations on the one hand and the Amalgamated Asssociation of Operative Cotton Spinners and/or the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives on the other hand) shall be appointed, the members being chosen according to the nature of the subject in dispute.

(2) The chairman of the Conciliation Committee shall be an independent person to be nominated by agreement between the parties, or, alternatively, by the Minister of Labour. He shall be chosen for a definite period as standing chairman.

(3) There shall be associated for consultation with the standing chairman two independent members (one to be appointed by each side), who shall also be standing members and appointed for a specified period.

(4) There shall be joint secretaries, one to be appointed on behalf of each organisation.

(5) The joint secretaries of the organisations concerned shall inform the standing chairman as soon as the matter has passed thriugh the normal procedure without a settle

without a settlement being reached, and he will thereupon make arrangements for the convening of the Conciliation Committee.

(6) The Conciliation Committee shall first endeavour to settle the matter by agreement, but, failing settlement, the standing chairman, after consultation with the independent members, shall make a recommendation.

(7) The chairman shall have authority to make an award if invited to do so in writing by both sides.

(8) From the time at which he begins to sit with the committee, the chairman, in consultation with the other independent members, shall have the right to have such technical, statistical, or other assistance as he may consider to be necessary.

3 WAGES.

It is agreed that the provisions herein contained shall remain in operation for a period of three years from the date of signature, and thereafter shall be terminable on six months' notice being given on either side.

(b) Bad Spinning Complaints.

It is agreed that

the agreement between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, dated September 9, 1913, relating to complaints in connection with bad spinning shall contiune in operation, and that the parties shall discuss and agree upon such extension of that agreement as they may consider to be necessary to avoid stoppages of work arising from failure to settle such complaints.

2. Hours.

It is agreed that—

(a) The 48-hour normal week in the cotton-spinning industry shall be restored.

(b) The circumstances of the industry require that the maximum production shall be secured, and the parties therecore agree to discuss and settle by the usual procedure, supplemented by the additional conciliation procedure, the means by which working hours may be made as fully effective as possible.

It is agreed that—

There shall be a reduction of 14 per cent on the standard piece price list rates of wages, which, in the case of operatives who are at present paid 82½ per cent on standard lists, will reduce the aggregate percentage additions on such lists from 82½ per cent to 68½ per cent and mean a reduction of 7.67 per cent on their current wages; and a similar reduction of 14 per cent from other lists which vary from 82½ per cent and an equivalent reduction in the wages of all operatives who are not paid by the piece price lists.

4. Exceptional Wages Rates and Anomalies.

It is agreed that—

A joint conference between the Federation and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners and Twiners and/or the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing, and Ring Room Operatives shall take place without delay to consider such claims to exceptional wages rates as may be submitted by either side and the review of anomalies in regard to working conditions with a view to their settlement by the usual procedure, supplemented by the additional conciliation machinery.

5. Reinstatement

It is agreed that—

(1) The central body of the employers should strongly recommend their local associations in a spirit of goodwi" to persuade all their members, as well as the firms immediately concerned, to offer employment as speedily as possible to operatives who have been displaced.

(2) Immediate arrangements should be made to have the matter taken up jointly by the local associations concerned.

(3) If any difficulties still exist at the end of two months, the situation should again be reviewed jointly by the central organisations.

6. Honouring of Agreements

It is agreed that—

All the parties to this agreement shall make every endeavour to secure the honourable observance of agreements made between their respective organisations.

Finally, it is agreed taht the provisions of this agreement shall come into force as from Monday, the 7th November, 1932.

The agreement was signed by—

Fred Mills (president) and John Pogson (secretary), on behalf of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd.

F. W. Birchenough (president) and Henry Boothman (secretary), on behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners and Twiners.

Joseph Frapne (president) and William Thomasson (Secretary) on behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing, and Ring Room Operatives.

F. W. Leggett, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour.

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Moshaira At The Andheri College

The second annual Moshaira of the Andheri College was held on Sunday in the spacious hall of the College under the presidentship of Sir Muhammad Yusuf, the founder of the College. The 'Moshaira' was started at about 3 and lasted till 10 in the night. Sir Muhammad Yusuf who arrived at about 4, was given a warm reception. He was introduced to the audience by Principal Bazlur Rahman in an appropriate speech. He was followed by Prof. Siraj Husain Nagwi who recited a well written poem of welcome which was heartily enjoyed by all those present. The recital evoked frequent applause especially when Sir Muhammad Yusuf's name was mention as the Saqi (cupbearer) of the Maulana (Tavern) of the College.

The President was so delighted with the poem that he gave a 'doshala' to the Professor-poet. After these preliminaries were over the 'moshaira' was restarted in right earnest in which Sir Muhammad Yusuf took keen and active interest throughout.

Over 40 poets took part in the contest. The number of budding poets from amongst the students was not more than 10, but their odes were invariably characterised by wit, humour and boyish fun.

The odes of Nikhat, Shabab, Mahshar, Yakta, Qamar, Hamid, Siraj, Badr, Chishti, Sardar and Khujandi were highly appreciated and evoked applause every now and then. Maulana Khujandi's quartrains were simply splendid.

Prof. Saiyed Najib Ashraf Nadvi offers two medals every year for two best poems. One is called Dr. Bazlur Rahman Medal and is open to all, while the other is called Naqwi Medal and is confined to students only. Selections will be made by a committee and the medals will be given away at the annual prize-distribution function next year.

After the regular Moshaira was over, Azad of Malagaon recited a long poem entitled "Ruh-e-Zindagi" (Essence of Life) which was listened to with wrapht attention. The poem was really very inspiring and last suited for being recited before students.

Prof. Nadvi thanked the President the poets and the quests in most suitable terms. He was followed by Mr. Bader Talali who exhorted the students to promote the cause of Urdu.

The great interest Sir Muhammad Yusuf, the Founder, takes in the affairs of the College was manifest when Sir Yusuf spared six hours for the function. Sir Muhammad Yusuf has expressed a wish that "Bazm-e-Khayal" should hold one of its monthly moshairas in his island Nhava.

POSTAL CLERK ACQUITTED

Alleged Theft And Forgery Of Cheque

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Justice and a common jury at the High Court Sessions heard further evidence on Tuesday in the case against P.A. Lobbs, who was charged with theft of a letter, forgery and using a forged document as genuine.

The accused was a sorting clerk in the Foreign Section of the General Post Office, Bombay. It was alleged that on February 19 last, he stole a letter containing a cheque in favour of Mrs. Ormerod in London, drawn on the London Manager of the American Express Co. by her husband, who was in Bombay. It was further alleged that the accused forged Mrs. Ormerod's endorsement on the cheque, and sent it to the American Express Company in London, asking them to send the money to Mr. Ormerod. The accused was suspected on account of a comparison of his handwriting with that of the cheque.

The defence was that it was not the accused but somebody else, that must have committed the offence.

The jury, by a majority of 7 to 2, found the accused not guilty on all charges. His Lordship, accepting the verdict, acquitted the accused.

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RAJSHAHI, Nov. 28.

The Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, claims specimens of the earliest coinage ever found in Bengal.

In an interview with the local representative of the Associated Press, Mr. K. C. Sarkar, Assistant Secretary to the Society, said that these coins which had been added to the collections of the Society of late were so long lying with Mr. S. Maitra of the village Fatgram which is believed to be an ancient tract of the Varendra land. These coins had been with Mr. Maitra for a long time probably as his family heirloom. "They are punch-marked coins" said Mr. Sarkar "and cut from hammered sheets of metal and clipped to the proper weights. On the basis of these coins, the antiquity of the Varendra land of North Bengal can be traced several centuries before the Christian

KUSHAN GOLD COIN.

The Society besides these early coins possesses other old coins as well as a Kushan gold coin of Vasudeva, the earliest copper-plate inscription from Dhanaidana, Rajshahi, and the Gupta Buddha image found at Beharail also in the same district. Some of the old coins are square, rectangular and irregular in shape. The "Sun Symbol" is prominently noticeable in almost all the different types. The "Three peaked mountain" or "Chaitya' or "fish within water" of "Chattra (umbrella) are generally the characteristic symbols in these coins.

It is noteworthy, said Mr. Sarkar that eight petalled lotuses were found punched on the reverse in two of the coins along with the solar symbols on the obverse. Most of the coins have had no devices on the reverse and are kept blank.

A detailed study of the numismatic collections of the Society is contemplated.—A. P.

NO FAREWELL DINNER

Judge Declines Invitation

AVISAWELLA, Nov. 22.

On the ground of economy and in order to set an example to the general public, Mr. R.R. Crossette Thambiah, District Judge of Avisawella, who is going on long leave to Europe early next month, has declined an invitation to dinner from the local Bar. A deputation of the lawyers waited on him yesterday evening and extended the invitation to him. The Judge wanted 24 hours to consider it, and this morning Mr. B.L. Drieberg, Crown Proctor, received a letter from him declining the honour. While appreciating and thanking the Bar for the kind invitation, Mr. Crossette Thambiah says that, as a measure of economy, thus setting an example to the general public in these days of hard ship, he is forced to decline the honour. He adds that he is glad to have won the affection of the Bar.

Mr. Crosette Thambiah, who has been acting here as District Judge and Police Magistrate during the last six months is relinquishing his duties at the end of this week.

OSMANIA COLLEGE PRINCIPALSHIP

Prof. A. Rahman Khan Resumes Charge

HYDERABAD. (Deccan) Nov. 28.

Professor Atdur Rahman Khan, Vice-Principal of the Nizam College who was reverted some time back from the Principalchip of the Osmania University College to the Vice-Principalship of the Nizam College, has resumed charge to-day of his original post as the Principal of the Osmania College by virtue of a Firman issued by H. E H. the Nizam.—A. P.

Breach On S. I. Rly. Repaired

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, S.I.Rly. wires under date Nov. 30:—With reference to my telegram of 29th slips at mile H 5|15 and 16 have been cleared at 20|45 hours on 29th November and through running restored.—A.P.

Bhavnagar.—Principal T. K. Shahani of the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, has decided to contest one of the two vacancies in the Academic Council in which the Kathiawar Colleges have not been represented since its inception by the University of Bombay some years ago.—A.P.

CHOOSE YOUR STARS Competition

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple interesting competition, Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to place these film stars in order, the most beautiful first, then the next and so on.

Twelve photographs of 12 well-known film-stars are given; six Eastern and six Western. They are all numbered from 1 to 12, and their names are given below. The six Eastern Stars are **1 ZUBEIDA; 2 KHATOON; 3 MADHURI; 4 SULOCHANA. 5 GOHAR; 6 MEHTAB.** In the Eastern Section of the coupon fill in these six names placing the most beautiful at No. 1, your next selection at No. 2, and so on till you have filled in the six names in order of Beauty. You have to select the order of beauty from the photographs.

Similarly the six Western Stars are **7 BILLIE DOVE; 8 MARLENE DIETRICH; 9 NORMA TALMADGE; 10 NORMA SHEARER; 11 GRETA GARBO; 12 POLA NEGRI.** Place their names in the Western Section of the coupon in order of beauty according to your selection.

RULES

1 In this competition the prizes should be claimed and will be awarded on the Claim System.

2 Two days after the last day for sending in entries, that is on the 12th December, 1932, the correct solution of this competition will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and in the "Bombay Samachar" A claim for coupon will be printed with it, and those competitors who have sent in an all correct solution, or who have less than 4 mistakes should send in their claim forms, without any extra entry fee. The prizes will be declared and awarded on these claims.

3 Sufficient time will be given to mofussil competitors to send in their claims.

4 After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

5 **Address your Entries to:—**

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they chose enclose 4 annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

6 Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

7 No correspondence will be entered into and all comeptitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

8 All entries must be received not later than

10th December 1932

9 In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all correct solution.

10 Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

11 No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

12 No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13 This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

COUPON

EASTERN SECTION.				WESTERN SECTION			
1st		4th		1st		4th	
2nd		5th		2nd		5th	
3rd		6th		3rd		6th	

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1932

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP FOR GERMANY?

NO LEADER TO FORM CABINET

Schleicher Disappointed
Papen Unpopular

HINDENBURG TO DECIDE TO-DAY

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Berlin.—Contrary to earlier reports Von Schleicher is still sounding party leaders and expects to meet Herr Hitler to try to persuade him at least to "tolerate" the Cabinet under the General's leadership.

This move, however, is expected to prove abortive and thereupon Von Schleicher will renounce the task of trying to obtain political truce with parties thus leaving Von Papen to carry on in the face of furious hostility from all sides.

PAPEN NOT POPULAR?

Even the report that Von Papen will again assume Chancellorship has aroused a storm of indignation in the big Berlin factories, according to the Socialist press, which says that his appointment will be the declaration of war against German people and constitution.

The probable outcome is, that President Hindenburg on Thursday will make a final decision supported by all means at his disposal to ensure political and economic stability for the winter.

In other words Germany will be under military dictatorship.—Reuter's Special.

CABINET DECISION NOT YET

FIRST INSTALMENT LEAVING FOR US?

Daily Herald On Govt. Decision

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Although the Cabinet sat for two-and-quarter hours, it has not completed the consideration of draft reply regarding war debts to the United States.

The "Daily Mail" understands that a full agreement has been reached to pay gold if the United States insists.

The "Daily Herald" declares that Government has decided to ship thirty million sterlings worth of bar gold to the United States and the first instalment is leaving to-day. Insurers have been informed that the sum must be covered for the whole of three weeks. It adds that shipment of gold from the Bank of England will not affect note circulation, but probably as precautionary measure, legislation will be passed for increasing fiduciary issue by another 15 million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

Market Circles View Situation Calmly

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.

Sterling dropped to the lowest level on record, nervous continental selling bringing the rate to 3.14-3/4.

The previous lowest record was in February 1920 when business was done at 3.17.

Market circles are inclined to view the situation calmly as they believe the attack is largely professional induced by the coming drain of sterling on December 1 to meet foreign obligations and also uncertainty on the continent regarding war debt payment.

PRICES SHOW GOOD RECOVERY.

Despite further adverse movements of sterling, Stock Exchange is better disposed and with selling of guilt-edged securities apparently overdone, prices show good recovery. This has created a more confident feeling in other sections and markets finished brighter all round. Oil-shares after being adversely affected by Anglo-Persian statement, closed firmer.

Commodity markets have been featureless. Wall Street after early irregularity is firming up but trading is very dull.—Reuter.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN

Great Many Do Not Like It, Says Mary Pickford

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The position in India is that nobody wishes publicly to object to womens' franchise but great many do not like the idea and would do all in their power to prevent it, said Mary Pickford, member of the Lothian Committee in a speech in London on enfranchisement of Indian women.

She pointed out that a greater proportion of those at present enfranchised did not vote; only 18 per cent voted in Madras. She added that marriage was a normal condition among Indian women and adult unmarrieds were almost entirely among teachers and doctors who would be qualified in any case.—Reuter.

HERRIOT'S SALUTE TO SOVIET PEOPLES

Franco-Russian Pact Signed

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The Franco-Russian Pact of Non-aggression was signed at Quai D'Orsay this afternoon by M. Herriot and Dovgalevsky, the Soviet Ambassador.

M. Herriot after signing said that he saluted peoples of Soviet Russia with whom France desired increasingly confident relations. The treaty completed the system of non-aggression pacts and ought to contribute to the consolidation of peace.

Dovgalevsky replied that the Soviet attached great political and moral value to the Pact which confirmed to the French and Russian pacific aspirations.—Reuter.

POONA PACT CANNOT BE REVISED

"Bengal Hindus Defaulted Twice"

BIRLA'S CABLE TO AMBEDKAR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. A. V. Thakkar, president and secretary respectively of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League have sent the following cable to Dr. Ambedkar in London in reply to a message sent to Sir N. N. Sircar, a delegate to the Round Table Conference by 25 Bengal Hindu M.L.Cs.

That message stated that the Poona Pact was framed without consulting Bengal Hindus and that it should therefore be modified in regard to the Province of Bengal.

Following is the text of the cable referred to above.

"Regarding Bengal Hindu friends cable for the revision of the Poona Pact for Bengal they defaulted twice. Once before the Lothian Committee when they failed to give a list of Depressed Castes and the second time when invited to Bombay for September Conference nobody responded. Now they raised a false cry. Besides, they are unjustifiably afraid of Namasudra appropriating all thirty seats. Further, Bengal Government's depressed population figure is 103 lakhs vide Lothian Vol. Two page 263 while we assume for the calculation of seats 75 lakhs vide Lothian. The Poona Pact closely follow Lothian recommendations. refer Malik's note Lothian Vol. Two page 251. In Calcutta Mr. Thakkar found the general Hindu feeling in favour of the Pact. Hence the pact, approved by the Cabinet cannot be revised.—A. P.

NIGHT SITTINGS FOR ASSEMBLY?

Party Leaders See President

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

It is understood that the Leader of the House and Party leaders approached the President this morning to discuss proposals to expedite the business of the session.

One of the suggestions was that night sittings should be held to remedy the situation. It is understood that there was no agreement among party leaders on this proposal and that the President let the leaders know that he as the occupant of the Chair must protect the right of the minority to have their full say, but that a solution could be found by various sections of the House cooperating to bring about the desired result.

It is further understood that it was generally agreed that the case for the night sitting had not been made out yet and that each side had agreed to try to expedite the business of the House.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AND GURUVAYUR

London Congressites Satisfied At Decision Not To Fast

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Indian Congressites in London have expressed great satisfaction at Mr. Gandhi's decision not to fast again regarding entry of "untouchables" into Guruvayur temple. They express the opinion that Congress should fight for general cause namely, removal of untouchability not at any particlar place but all over India.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL TURN IN ROSS TRIAL

"Voluntary Confession" Of Accused Handed In Court

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 29.

Nairobi.—The trial of Ross took a sensational turn to-day when voluntary confession was handed in at the court signed by the prisoner October 15, in which he stated: "I admit killing Keppie and Stevenson for nothing."

He says that he ordered Keppie out of car, took her about thirty yards from the camp and shot her. Then he returned for Stevenson who was terrified. They were walking home when "she could not go further and lay down on grass. I shot her on the side of her head. I had not any reason for shooting her."

He went back to the car, remained there till Saturday when he was handed over to the police.

Sir MANECKJI DADABHOY, President of the Council of State.

No Address of Welcome To Willingdon

NAGPUR CITIZENS' MOVE

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

Public opinion in Nagpur is growing strong every day against proposed visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon at Nagpur next month.

One Municipal Member who had given notice of resolution that welcome address be given to Lord Willingdon has decided not to move same.

Public meeting will also be held shortly to protest against the visit.

NAGPUR "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Accused Complain Of Illtreatment

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

When the accused in the Nagpur "Conspiracy" case were brought to court to-day they refused to get out of the police van on the ground that the handcuffs were rigidly applied and that additional chains have been used.

The Sessions Judge directed that physical force should be applied so as to ensure the accused' presence at the trial.

Mr. Barlinge defence counsel intervened and with judge's permission induced the accused to come out of the police van.

He also filed application before court on behalf of accused complaining of ill-treatment. Orders were reserved.

The Sessions Judge rejected yesterday's bail application filed on behalf of five accused.

IMPERIAL INDIAN POLICY "SEVERELY CONDEMNED"

Overwhelming Majority For Cambridge Union Society Motion

PROF. COATMAN'S FUTILE DEFENCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA'S ACTION

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Indian speakers of the Cambridge Union Society presented their case in support of the motion "that this House severely condemns Imperial Indian policy," which was carried by 274 votes to 142.

The hall was crowded to its capacity with members of the University, of variety of nationalities, prominent among whom were a number of Indians, male and female students, some of whom overflowed public gallery.

The debate was a final one under the presidency of Mr. Shanti Dhavan to whose services warm tributes were paid on his vacating the chair in favour of his successor. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Jinnah Mr. Shanti Dhavan submitted the motion. His speech lasted for 40 minutes and was couched in restrained language and frequently evoked applause. He called attention 'inter alia' to what he considered to be the neglect of public health excessive taxation and bad factory and other working conditions which he supported by means of statistics and finally attacked ordinances.

COATMAN'S DEFENCE OF GOVT.

Rejection of the motion was put by Professor J. Coatman who contended that Mr. Dhavan had drawn a sombre picture which was not justified by facts. He strongly defended Government of India's action of rule by Ordinance following dire events of 1930/31.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League supported the motion in a heated speech in the course of which he attacked the composition of the present Round Table Conference.

LASKI'S QUERY TO MUSLIMS.

The contribution of Mr. Molson M.P. to the debate was a strong defence of the Imperial Government's policy.

Prof. Harold Laski wound up on the side of the motion and queried whether older Mahommedans to whom religious interests were the first consideration represented the views of younger generation with whom Indian self-government was the prime thought. He considered that Imperial Government had thrown away many opportunities to act magnanimously towards India.

The proceedings were followed throughout the three and half hours duration with keenest interest.—Reuter.

NO CERTIFICATION SHOULD BE ALLOWED

Dr. Sapru On Special Powers To Governor-General

SAFEGUARDS SHOULD NOT OVERSHADOW RESPONSIBILITY

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Lord Irwin and Dr. Sapru appear to have been the chief speakers at to-day's debate on safeguards and reservations. Though at the outset the striking plee that Bengal should not be subjected to special treatment with respect to law and order is reported to have been made, Mr. Ghuznavi, it is said, feared that distinction between Bengal and other Provinces would merely accentuate the terrorist trouble and that he was confident that the provincial cabinet and the legislature would take measures to combat anarchy and disorder.

SPECIAL POWERS.

Lord Irwin is understood to have detailed British views of special powers. He is reported to have said however willing Parliament might be, to go as far as possible and recognise India's aspirations, it required strong evidence that safeguards would be strictly observed and operated. Round Table's task was to decide what subjects should be safeguarded and how that could best be effected.

IRWIN-GANDHI PACT

Dr. Sapru is reported to have pointed out that the Irwin-Gandhi Pact contemplated Federation, Responsibility and Safeguards and said that the Liberal attitude was not different. All wanted these three transitionally, but the Liberals would not accept if safeguards blotted out responsibility.

Dr. Sapru opined that some branches of Defence could be placed in charge of minister. He said that further information of Government's ideas both of external policy and defence was needed before Liberal could agree to complete reservation.

WHAT IS RESPONSIBILITY?

Dr. Sapru, it is understood, defined responsibility as executive responsible to legislature holding office only as long as it was supported by legislature an also that Ministers' advice should be binding in the subjects committed to popular control. If this was not conceded, the Liberals would not be able to support the scheme. Dr. Sapru admitted that on certain subjects the Governor-General should have overriding powers, but whatever the opinion of the Congress, he shuddered to think what moderates and neutrals would say if safeguards overshadowed responsibility.

CERTIFICATION CONDEMNED.

Dr. Sapru condemned powers of certification in respect of legislation and demands for grants which had been the cause of greatest friction in the past. He agreed to the necessity of preserving peace and tranquillity but ordinarily this should not permit of ordinances or interfere with responsibility. He suggested that protection of minorities might be entrusted to the Supreme Court, Governor-General having power to delay legislation until the Court had given decision. He agreed that All-India services should have security but that powers should rest with Public Services Commission.

LAW AND ORDER.

Dr. Sapru is further reported to have disagreed with those who feared transfer of law and order to Bengal. He did not fear that extremists would obtain majority. He referred in this connection to the Congress and declared that British Government was blameworthy in making the Congress powerful and popular and in dooing that moderates had been let down.

Dr. Sapru referred also to fears with respect to the Punjab and declared that it was inconceivable that Moslems with a small majority would oppress minorities there, drawing attention to Moslem minorities in other provinces. Dr. Sapru suggested also commercial discrimination should be entrusted to the Supreme Court and with regard to good relations with the rest of the Empire, he should ask for further information.—Reuter R. T. C. Service.

REPUDIATION OF WAR DEBTS

Amery On R. T. C. Talks

LONDON, Nov. 30.

"At this moment at the Round Table, there is being discussed on what terms and conditions India is to be set up as self-governed Federation," declared ex-Minister for Colonies Mr. Amery in a speech at Birmingham, opposing the repudiation of war debts and asked "What security shall we have for hundreds of millions invested in India if our own example shows that really definite pacts and pledges mean nothing in particular that we cannot repudiate."—Reuter.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT

Hailsham On Simon's Efforts

LONDON, Nov. 29

Questioned in the House of Lords with regard to the likelihood of Germany's return to Disarmament Conference Lord Hailsham stated that Sir J. Simon since he returned from Geneva had been working very hard in order that return of Germany might be secured.

As a result there was reason to hope that informal conversation might be held within a few days in which Germany, Britain, France Italy and United States would participate with a view to finding a basis on which participation of Germany could be resumed.—Reuter's Special.

ADVANCE BARODA

Anti-Untouchability League Formed

BARODA, Nov. 29.
(By Mail).

Men of light and leading in the Baroda State have resolved to set up an influential organisation before His Highness the Maharaja Saheb's return from England on December 7, to concert measures for the removal of untouchability in the State.

Mr. C. M. Tame has accordingly been elected Chairman of the Anti-Untouchability Samiti constituted to draft the constitution and devise the 'modus operandi' of the Baroda anti-untouchability league.—A.P.

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